The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,487—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Rs. 1-0
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First insertion ... Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 868 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander G. A. Magenis, on THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 868 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. A. Magenis, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th April 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 1 0 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on MONDAY, the 21st April 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	350	220		80	
Port Said	350	240		99	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be earnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

EXTRA STEAMER to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 5,000 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879.

For Freight and Passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

"HALL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL 30TH INSTANT.

IT has now been arranged that this favourite steamer will sail from BOMBAY (instead of Kurrachee) on the 30th instant.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, CALLING AT BRINDISI TO LAND PASSENGERS.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd May positively.

Passage Money to Brindisi ... Rs. 450
Do. Trieste and Venice ... „ 500

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL.

THIS Steamer will sail at 5-30 p.m. TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 5 p.m.

The Company's Steam Launch will be available at the Apollo Bunder during the afternoon.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th April 1879.

SHIP COLDSTREAM, CAPTAIN WALKER, FROM MAURITIUS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above vessel are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned. No responsibility for the condition of the Goods will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side, and no claim of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's counter-signature.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Ship Coldstream.

Bombay, 14th April 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	21st April.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	H. D. Shallard	6th May
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	19th do.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	O. G. Perrins	6th June.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	28th April 1879.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEAT EXTRACTS.

THE only preparations fit for Invalids; incomparably superior to the commercial Liebig's Extracts, guaranteed perfectly pure and made from carefully selected material. With the addition of a little bread or vegetable seasoning, and, if desired, fat, they form most delicious soups.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid extract of the finest meat. Bottles Re. 1, Rs. 2, and ... Rs. 3 8
EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—Quarter pound jars ... „ 3 0
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—(Borne by patients who can take nothing else) jars ... „ 2 8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ASH'S PATENT CAMDEN CARD SHUFFLER.

BY the use of this simple yet ingenious apparatus Playing Cards can be completely and rapidly shuffled. Any one can use it, and with its use unfairness is impossible.

Cash Rs. 6 12; Credit Rs. 7-8.

Camden and Cavendish Whist Markers, Playing Cards, Treatises on Whist, &c,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Cash. Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ... Rs. 3 0 Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

			Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
12	10 inch	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	10 „	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	10 „	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 8
12	8 „	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12	6 „	Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
1	18 „	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	20 „	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	18 „	do.	4 0	4 0
1	16 „	do.	3 0	3 0
1	14 „	do.	2 4	2 2
2	12 „	do.	3 0	3 0
2	10 „	do.	2 4	2 8
1	16 „	Fish Drainer	3 0	3 8
1	9 „	Pie Dish	1 0	1 0
1	11 „	do.	1 8	1 12
1		Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2		do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2		Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2		Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1		Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
		Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes.

At an additional cost of

Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

BAROMETERS.

MARINE MERCURIAL with Thermometer, and double vernier in carved rosewood frame, revolving in centre ring and brass gimbals, complete ... Rs. 65
MERCURIAL HALL, with Thermometer, and double vernier, in handsome Oak frame ... 100
ANEROID Pocket size, with revolving scale of altitudes, in morocco case, very superior ... 65
ANEROID.—Pocket size (1¾ inch) range 21 to 3 inches, scale of altitude to 10,000 feet. With compass on back; in plated frame, in morocco case ... 36
ANEROID, Pocket size (2 inch); range 22 to 31 inches; scale of altitude to 10,000 feet, nickel plated frame, in morocco case ... 22
ANEROID 4½ in. Dial; range from 23 to 31 inches; graduated to an altitude of 8,000 feet; with thermometer. In polished brass frame, in morocco case ... 65
ANEROID 5 inch open dial showing the interior mechanism with thermometer, in polished Brass Frame and morocco case. Has also a polished and carved Oak stand ... 45
ANEROID.—4½ inch dial: range from 28 to 31 inches; with thermometer; in brass frame, in case ... 19

The above are very superior Instruments.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

EASTER HOLIDAYS!!!

THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON AT 3-30.

SPECIAL INVITE TO SCHOOLS.

THIS will be the last opportunity for Orphans and Poor Schools to attend the Circus *free of charge.*

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

The performance will be sure to please and gratify all beholders. It will consist of the most thrilling, daring, varied, most exciting, and marvellous feats of strength and agility; also of highly educated horses.

All the strength and resources of this magnificent establishment will be brought into requisition to provide an entertainment of rare excellence, talent and ability that has never been equalled or excelled.

THERE IS NO PLACE in Bombay where you can enjoy a pleasanter evening than at Wilson's Circus.

THE OPPORTUNITY NOW AFFORDED should not be lost as the Circus will only remain in Bombay for a very short time.

VISIT AN ENTERTAINMENT where you are sure to be satisfied, well pleased, and get the value for your money.

THE GREATEST COMPANY and the most reasonable Prices of Admission which it is possible to imagine.

Mr. WILSON when selecting this Great Company in Europe anticipated the wants of an Indian public, well knowing that liberal patronage was certain where real talent existed.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!

A mammoth programme will be presented every evening during our short stay in Bombay.

The Company, one and all, will vie for the palm of superiority to please and amuse a generous public.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Pay a visit to those wonderful curiosities and works of our Creator in the

FAMILY OF GORILLAS.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

THE SHOOTING GALLERY

is now open from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFITS TENDERED BY MR. JOHN WILSON TO THE ROYAL WESTERN SKATERS, MISS MINNIE RUSSELL and MR. J. H. SIMPSON,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

N. B.—The Box plan is now open and seats can be secured at the Box Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

FOR SALE ON THE NEILGHERRIES,

SNOWDON HOUSE and COTTAGE FURNISHED. Sixty acres land, partially planted, more land available, 1½ mile from Church by level road, good water supply, very healthy locality, and near Government House.

The House contains 10 Large Bed Rooms, Dining and Drawing Rooms 4 by 22, and Room 60 by 30; stabling for 10 horses. Cottage contains 11 rooms, also with out-house and stabling for 4 horses. Price, Thirty Thousand Rupees.

ALSO,

12 miles from Ootacamund by good road, an 80-acre Tea and Chinchona estate (forest land), with more land available, now yields 20 p.c. Price, Forty Thousand.

ALSO,

Five miles from Ootacamund by good road, 250 acres (forty being forest), 35 acres planted with Tea and Chinchona; large nurseries ready for now putting out. Price, Twenty-five Thousand.

To be sold as the owner is going Home. Apply to

PROPRIETOR, SNOWDON HOUSE,
Ootacamund.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mortgagee of MAHOMED IBRAHIM bin MAHOMED HOOSSEIN KAMBEYKER and KURIMABEBEE, wife of SHAIK MAHOMED KHOTE, has, under the power of sale vested in him by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of June 1874, contracted to sell all his right, title, and interest to Mr. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE COOPER, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, chawl, or range of building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in and fronting on the eastern side of Trinity Chapel Street, in Dhobi Talao in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 218 and 217, and containing by admeasurement 352 square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east and north by the property belonging to the estate of the late Shurijubeee, on or towards the west by Trinity Chapel street aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the public passage or Dhobi Talao 3rd lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Marwaree Ajina Dulla and Co. and other tenants.

All persons having claims on the said premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Khetwadee, No. 237, without the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 10th day of April 1879.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE, Purchaser.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of MAHOMEDBHOY KHETSEY and JAFFERBHOY KHETSEY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Merchants, who lately traded in China in partnership with NURSEY KESSOWJEE, RAGHOWJEE KIRPAL, MUNSEY DESUR, VALJEE DHUNJEE, PASU DEWRAJ, and GUNGAJUL PASU, under the name of NURSEY KESSOWJEE and COMPANY, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of DUYALDAS BHUDERDAS, verified by the Affidavit of the said Duyaldas Bhuderdas, was filed in this Honourable Court on the ninth day of April, instant. And whereas the said Mahomedbhoy Khetsey and Jafferbhoy Khetsey have been this day duly adjudged Insolvents under Section IX. of the Indian Insolvent Act XI. and XII., Victoria Chapter XXI. It is ordered that the Real and Personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, And that the said Insolvents do, within thirty days from this date, file in my Office a Schedule in the Form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 9th day of April 1879.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 14th day of April 1879.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR NEW TWEEDS.

Coat and Trousers ... Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Do. do. ... „ 30 to 45
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits ... Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats ... „ 36
Do. do. Frock Coats ... „ 40
Fancy Tweed Trousers ... Rs. 8 to 16

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS.

Oxford Cloth Shirts, six for Rs. 25 to 27
French Cambric Stripes and Spots with Collars, six for ... Rs. 25

HOSIERY AND FANCY NECK TIES.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, Ten or Twelve 52-inch LOOMS. Apply to GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

WANTED, a trained MASTER and MISTRESS, or MISTRESS only, for the Ajmere Diocesan School. None but those fully qualified need apply.

NURSE WANTED, about end of April, to go Home with lady and take charge of a child. Apply by letter first to W. B., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HARMONIUM FOR SALE, second-hand, capital order, solid case, five octaves, Rs. 80. WARNE'S PIANOFORTE WARE ROOMS, 4, Elphinstone Circle.

CHEAP and ECONOMICAL COOKING STOVES for Coke or wood fuel. Apply to the STORE-KEEPER, Gas Company's Works, Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE, pair of handsome PEGU PONIES, go in single and double Harness, and new VICTORIA PHAETON. Apply "BURTON", care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON, convertible into a Waggonette, and a Miniature Brougham, both in good order, and two HORSES, an Australian and an Arab. Apply to L. H., H. M.'s Mint.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in CUT, 12 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 12, Apollo Street.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

		Cash			Cash
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1 0	POTASH WATER	„	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1 0	LITHIA WATER	„	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1 0	VICHY WATER	„	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE HIMALAYAN TEA MIXTURE.

FROM MR. PEACHEY, OF BYJNAUTH, IN PLANTATION PACKETS,

At Rs. 1-14 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, FROM MR. ANDREW TURNBALL, OF PALUMPORE,

At Rs. 1-12 per lb.

LARGE STOCK OF INDIAN TEAS, FROM MORE THAN FIFTEEN WELL-KNOWN PLANTATIONS IN KANGRA, ASSAM, AND DHERA-DOON,

At Rs. 2, 1-14, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1, 14 annas and 12 annas per lb.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

HANBURY & COMPANY,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

(Wholesale and Retail),

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ORDERS punctually despatched, Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately dispensed with Pure and Fresh Drugs at Reduced Charges.

HANBURY & COMPANY.

{ 3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., { The Travellers' Kit House. }

TAILORS, HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, &c.

Every description of Gentlemen's Outfitting of the very best quality supplied at moderate prices.

HOMEWARD BOUND, or TRAVELLERS proceeding up-country furnished with all requirements at a short notice.

All goods marked one price only in plain Figures, from which READY-MONEY PURCHASERS receive a reduction of

Two Annas in the Rupee.

{ The Travellers' Kit House. } HOAR & CO., Bombay. { 3, Rampart Row. }

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE & Co. *beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of* THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Of which Rose and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as the *best Pianoforte for India.* Cash Price Rs. 850, Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

(The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

N.B.—Intending purchasers of *reputed* "Sympathetics," New or Second hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.

Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.

Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORITA."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble Metal Pin Plate Price nett Cash Rs. 375.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES from Rs. 150.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE & Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM, with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Under the one-year purchase system	Rs. 900	0
Case of tin and wood	„ 25	0
	925	0
Payment on giving the order	„ 250	0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	„ 125	0
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	„ 125	0
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	„ 125	0
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	„ 100	0
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	„ 100	0
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	„ 100	0
	925	0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.

Under the one-year purchase system	Rs. 700	0
Case of tin and wood	„ 25	0
Total	Rs. 725	
Payment on giving the order	Rs. 200	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	„ 100	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	„ 100	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	„ 100	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	„ 75	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	„ 75	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	„ 75	
Total	Rs. 725	

HAROLD & Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference, in order to prevent mistakes.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" AND MOFUSSIL PIANOS.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer MANILLA, Captain Dodero, ARRIVED in harbour on the 15th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

TO GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, &c., &c.—Messrs. W. B. JOHNSTON and Co., Contractors, are prepared to do any sort of Wood or Iron Work for Buildings, Bridges, Railway Waggons, &c. &c. &c. Timber in Balk or Scantlings supplied on the shortest notice. Drawings and Estimates prepared.

Bombay, No. 1, Chinchpoogly Road, near the G. R. S. and Weaving Company, Parell Road.

DEVONSHIRE CYDER.

BOTTLED BY WARD AND SON.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above. Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

TO BE LET, either furnished or unfurnished, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, at present in the occupation of C. Kapp, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO FAMILIES GOING HOME.

TO LET FURNISHED and reasonably, at Upper Sydenham, near London, and within an easy walk of the Crystal Palace, an old-fashioned eight-roomed semi-detached COTTAGE, standing in a well stocked Fruit Garden, with Lawn and Summer House. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

CHUBB'S

PATENT SAFES, WRITING, DESPATCH, CASH, and KEY BOXES. Also Locks and Padlocks of all sizes and description.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held at the Club House, THIS EVENING, at half-past 5 o'clock, to consider the following Resolution, proposed by Thomas Ormiston, Esq., and seconded by Warre Prescot, Esq.—

"That no contracts be entered into connected with the new Building which would involve personal liability to the members without laying the same before a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Club.

By order of the Committee,

H. R. CORMACK,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 16th April 1879.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

NEW BOOKS.

Just Published. Price Rs. 10.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT,
(Act IX. of 1872)
AND
THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT,
(Act I. of 1877)
With a Full Commentary,
BY
D. SUTHERLAND.

Now Ready, Price Rs. 7. Post free Rs. 7-4.

LAYS OF IND;
BY
ALIPH CHEEM.

NEW Illustrated Edition, with several new Lays, and some additional Illustrations. Handsomely bound cloth gilt.

SUTHERLAND'S Judgments of the Privy Council on Appeals from India, vol. 2, sewed	20	0
Ditto half law calf	22	8
The King's Secret, by the Duc de Broglie. *Being the secret correspondence of Louis XV. with his Diplomatic Agents 1752 to 1774*, 2 vols	15	0
Science Lectures at South Kensington, vol. 2, 1879	3	12
"South Africa," by A. Trollope (cheaper edition)	3	12
Stephens' Hours in a Library, 3rd Series	5	12
Whitecross Street and the Bench (by the author of Five Years Penal Servitude)	3	12
The American, by Henry James, junior	3	12
Causes of the Afghan War	3	12
Defoe by Minto (English Men of Letters)	1	8
Baths and Bathing (Health Primers)	0	10
Personal Appearances in Health and Disease (do)	0	10
Cunynghame's "My Command in South Africa, 1874-78"	7	12
Scott's Mediæval Architecture, 2 vols	26	8
Daily News War Correspondence between Russia and Turkey, 2 vols, cheap edition	7	8
Matthew Arnold's Mixed Essays	5	12
Life of the Earl of Beaconsfield, by O'Connor	6	12
British Cyprus, by W. Hepworth Dixon.	9	8
Instruction in Military Engineering, vol. I., part V., (Miscellaneous)	2	4
Narratives of G. Bogle's Journey to Tibet and T. Manning's to Lhasa, by C. B. Markham	13	4
Milton's Hygiene of the Skin	1	0
Self Defence on the Art of Boxing, by Ned Donnelly	1	8
Roscoe's Digest of Law of Evidence at Nisi Prius, new edn.	25	0
Campbell's My Circular Notes, cheap edition	3	12
Aryan Philology, Historical and Critical, by Rezzi, translated by E. S. Roberts	3	12
Richardson's A Ministry of Health	6	12
Davis' Life in Asiatic Turkey (coloured illustrations)	13	4
Hœckel's Evolution of Man, 2 vols	20	0
Argyll's, Duke, on the Eastern Question, 2 vols	15	0
Blunt's Bedouin Tribes, Euphrates, &c., 2 vols	15	0
Invasions of India from Central Asia	8	12
Burton's Inner Life, Syria, &c	6	12
Gladstone's (W. E., Rt. Hon.) Gleanings of Past Years, 2 vols	3	4
Wild Life in a Southern Country, by author of Gamekeeper at Home	4	12
Wylie's Chatty Letters from East and West	7	12
Greenwood's Stirring Scenes in Savage Lands	3	4
Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage, 1879	24	0
Debrett's ditto ditto 1879	15	12
Post Office London Directory, 1879	25	0
Nautical Almanack, 1879, and 1880, each.	2	0
Birth of the War God (A Poem, by Kalidasa), translated by R. T. H. Griffith.	3	4
Mechanism of Man, an answer to the Question, What am I? by Ed. W. Cox, Vol. 2. (The Mechanism in Action)	7	12
Club Directory, a general guide or index to London and Country Clubs together with the English Clubs throughout the World	3	4

NEW NOVELS.

Friendship, by Ouida	3	4
Haunted Hotel, by Wilkie Collins	3	12
An Heiress of Red Dog, by Bret Harte	1	4
The Way we live now by A. Trollope	1	4
Diamond cut Diamond, by do.	1	4
Is he Popenjay: a novel, by A. Trollope.	1	4
Deceivers Ever: novel, by Cameron	3	12
Virgin Soil, by Tourgenie	3	12
Gentle and Simple, by M. Paul	3	12
Thackeray's Paris Sketch Book (new illustrated edition)	2	4
Dickens' Our Mutual Friend, Vol. 1 (new illustrated edition)	2	4
Atelier du Lys, a novel	1	4
A Match in the Dark, by A. Sketchley	1	4
The Evil Eye, by K.S. Marquoid	1	4
The Dark Colleen, by H. Gay	1	4

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

LOST, on 3rd instant, FIVE CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 100 each. The numbers are stopped. Finder address P. Q., care of *Bombay Gazette*. Rs. 50 REWARD will be paid on recovery of the same.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1879.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WE the undersigned Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. CURSETJEE COWASJEE BHANDOOPVALA invite OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or of any of them at Breach Candy:—

A Bungalow and out-houses with 20,288 square yards of ground now in the occupation of the Honorable Mr. Maxwell Melvill.

A Bungalow and out-houses with 16,674 square yards of ground, now in the occupation of the Honorable Mr. John Marriott.

A Bungalow and out-houses with 38,295 square yards of ground, now in the occupation of W. Wordsworth, Esq, known as SOMERSET HOUSE.

A vacant spot of ground measuring 13,972 square yards, eligible for building.

Particulars may be obtained on application at No. 10, Cowasjee Patel's Tank.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE.
BOWMANJEE CURSETJEE.
HIRJEEBHOY CURSETJEE C.

29th March, 1879

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 15.)

NEW ZEALAND.

SOUTH-WEST EXTREMITY OF MIDDLE ISLAND.

FLASHING WHITE LIGHT ON PUYSEGUR POINT.

THE Marine Department, Wellington, New Zealand, has given notice that, on and after the 1st March 1879, a light would be exhibited from the light-house recently erected on Puysegur Point, south-west extremity of Middle Island.

The light is a flashing white light, showing a flash every ten seconds, elevated 180 feet above the level of the sea, and should be visible in clear weather in every direction seaward from a distance of 19 miles.

The tower—built of timber and painted white—is 40 feet high. The illuminating apparatus is of the 1st order.

Position: Latitude 46° 10' S.; Longitude 166° 38' E. (Admiralty Chart).

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 29th March 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 1212 and 2589.
Sailing Directions, New Zealand Pilot (3rd edition), page 2.3.
Light List for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 16)

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

DANGEROUS ROCKS N. N. W. AND S. E. OF THE SOUTHERNMOST OF THE BROTHERS ISLANDS.

MR. F. W. ALLEN, Commanding the Indian Government Schooner *Constance*, reports dangerous rocks, sunken and awash, extending in a N. N. W. direction to a distance of 1½ to 2 miles, and in a S. E. direction to about 1½ miles, from the southernmost of the Brothers Islands which lie to the north-east of Little Andaman Island.

Great care is therefore necessary when navigating in this neighbourhood.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 29th March 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 825, 830 and 70b.
Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15d.; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pages 516 and 517.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

HAT AND HELMET DEPARTMENT.

Regulation Helmets.
Regulation Caps.
Hawkes' Cork Helmets.
Ellwood's Felt Helmets.
Calcutta Pith Helmets,
Black Dress Hats.
Drab Felt Hats.
Round Top Felts.
Square Top Felts.
Cloth Travelling Caps.
Leather Hat Cases.
Japanned Hat Cases.

A Practical London Hatter in charge of this Department who can make any style to order or renovate hats damaged by travelling.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Hat and Bonnet Shapes.
Best French Flowers.
Real Ostrich Feathers.
Latest Paris Bonnets.
Collars and Cuffs in Sets.
Ready-made Costumes.
Ready-made under Linen.
Children's Pelesses and Hoods.
Gauze and Wool Undervests.
Pith and Felt Sun Hats.
Best French Fans.
French and English Corsets.
All Millinery Requisites.
Dress-making in all its branches.

Ladies' own materials made to their fancy by a thoroughly experienced London Dress-maker.

Cards for self-measurement with priced samples of materials and Fashion Plates sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 15TH APRIL 1879.

OWING to the failure reported yesterday a very unsettled feeling has prevailed in commercial circles here to-day, and as usual in such cases rumours of further disasters have been freely circulated. In most instances these reports have not a shadow of foundation in fact, and from what we can learn of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.'s affairs the effect of their stoppage will be circumscribed within very narrow limits. The rumours current yesterday afternoon respecting their liabilities prove to have been greatly exaggerated, as we have it on good authority that the unsecured liabilities are not likely to exceed 3 lacs, whilst the bills afloat in the hands of the Exchange Banks are only estimated at about 5 lacs, and they are all secured by shipments of produce. The firm of Finlay and Co., of Kurrachee, necessarily suspends payment, but the corresponding firms at home are not partners in the Bombay and Kurrachee firms and do not therefore share their liabilities. The stoppage, we believe, is due to losses in Exchange, Freights and Seeds, a considerable portion having arisen from loss and damage sustained during the famine period when large quantities of produce were detained up-country by the preference given to famine traffic.

The only item of commercial intelligence from home to-day is the New York telegram of yesterday. Prices for Cotton show an advance of ½ cent. both in ready and future delivery, Mid. Uplands on the spot being quoted at 11⅝ and July shipment at 12·05 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts	8,000	10,000	8,000	5,000
Three days' do.	15,000	16,000	14,000	8,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,218,000	......	3,994,000	3,767,000

The practical effect of these advices on our Market this morning was to put a stop to all business. Calculating on the Liverpool Market opening very strong to-day on the strength of these figures, sellers put up their quotations Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy whilst buyers declined to pay an advance until they had something definite to go upon. In the evening the opening telegrams from Liverpool coming strong business was done at a further advance of Rs. 2 per candy. Arrivals here yesterday were 6,894 bales, making a total of 24,646 bales for the five days. Closing quotations are :—

Good Ginned Broach,	April	Rs. 239	per candy.
Do, Omra,	"	" 225	"
F. G. F. do	"	" 220	"
G. F. do	"	" 215	"
Good Dhollera	May	" 225	"
F. G. F. do	"	" 220	"

SEEDS are very firm. Linseed is in request at Rs. 6 14 to Rs. 6-15 per cwt ; Rapeseed steady at Rs. 7-2 per cwt. for Yellow Gujarat.

EXCHANGE to-day has been extremely quiet, and we have scarcely heard of a single transaction in sterling. Rates if anything have shown a slightly weaker tendency, but not to a quotable extent, and both buyers and sellers seem disposed to await to-day's telegrams from home before doing anything. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 7½d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 7⅝d.	"
Credits,	3 " "	...1s. 7 9-16d.	"
Documents,	3 " "	...1s. 7⅞d.	"
France	3 " "	...2·06½	"

Gold is still quoted at Rs. 19-10-6 per tola, but we have not heard of any business for export.

On Calcutta telegraphic transfers have been sold at ⅛, but demand is quoted at 3-16 per cent. premium, and 60 days' sight at 1⅝ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet with nothing doing except in small sums. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 92½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97⅞.

The SHARE MARKET is very dull with next to nothing doing. Bank of Bombays are 1½ per cent. lower at Rs. 652½, but other banks are unaltered, and there is no movement to notice in Press and Land Companies. Spinning and Weaving mill shares are dull, and we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit.

FREIGHTS to-day have been very depressed, and although consignees have been ready to take very low figures, very little has been done. For Liverpool at 17s. 6d. by steam and 20s. by sail engagements have been made. For Genoa and Marseilles 30s. and for Trieste and Venice 32s. 6d., payable here, are the nominal quotations.

PIECE GOODS have been decidedly quieter to-day, and the clearances from the bazaar are restricted. Prices, however, are no lower, and dealers are very firm owing to the tenor of advices from home.

COALS continue very firm, and a fair business has been done to arrive in Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 21½ to Rs. 22 per ton alongside ; in Australian at Rs. 20½, and in Scotch Coal at Rs. 20 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	652½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	915
Albert Ginning Co.......	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	575
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	480
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.s.	415
Indian Press Co.........	1,000	850	all	14 do	70
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	840
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	900
French Press Co.........	300	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co..............	1,125	400	all	30 do	195
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	300
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co........	400	850	750	60 do	415
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld......	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co..................	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the hal -year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	25 p. s.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co..........	250	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	850
Alliance Spinning.......	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	800
Bombay United..........	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	690
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company........	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	35
Broach Mills	1,800	160	all	10 p.s*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	40
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	630
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	550
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	8,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	295
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	—	400
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	nominal
Great Eastern............	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	750
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	450
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	600
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	800
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	530
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	300
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	nominal
Manockjee Petit's.......	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,030
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	860
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India..............	950	1,000	all	30 p. s.	5 675
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	—	nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.......	600	2,000	all	..	do.
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	555
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	210
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	600
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	500
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	5

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	800
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	105
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	400
Port Canning Land-Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. s.	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.........	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. ct	[illegible]
Do. New £20 Shares....	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65· 7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	2,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,725
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all		325
Ice		100	all	...	110
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	250
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company......	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100		100
Treacher and Co..	,990	500	6 all	62½ p.s.	660
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	8,000	200	all	p. ct	15

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th April 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·837
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	76·5
General Direction of Wind	NNW, NNE, NE, NNW, WSW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	258,1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 319 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, 1,726 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, sailed yesterday for China, with a cargo of 1,350 chests opium, 1,760 bales twist, 648 bales cotton, and general.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Bangalore (s)	Briscoe	Venice, March 21.
	Manilla (s)	Dodero	Genoa, March 13.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Lombardy (s)	Hall	China.
	Pearl (s)	Klee	Coast and Cutch.

The steamer Hordon, to Amsterdam, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—500 bundles hoop iron, S S Narrelwalla ; 101 cases bar soap, Maneckjee Bhicajee ; 1 case boots and 9 cases soap, Hajee Esmall Fazul.
Indus s—100 boxes bar soap, Volkart Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Presnitz s—1 case soap, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Lombardy s—25 drums linseed oil, Nuzerally Sumsoodin ; 2 hogsheads Bass' beer, J Neuberg.
Zante s—40 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
William Burkett s—14 cases matches, Knoop and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Sidonian s—51 cases gingerwine, Maneckjee Bhicajee ; 13 cases writing papers, Bell, Brandenburg and Co ; 10 drums soft soap and 42 casks fire clay, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Raphael—97 bales hemp, s s Narrelwalla ; 250 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co.
Salisbury s—400 bales cotton, Remington and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Macduff—219 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co.
Knight Companian—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Branksome Hall s—350 bales cotton, Tockersee Jewraz ; 60 bales wool, Jewraz Damjee ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,200 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Clandon s—28 bales wool, Tulloomull Chimondass ; 30 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 250 cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraz.
Shakespear—250 cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraz.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Kilerran—25,007 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Cumberland—3,249 cwts linseed, Gaddum and Co.
Elpis s—50 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Plainmeller s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 111 cwts gingellyseed and 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Hordon s—3,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medea s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Medea s—300 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—1 box real pearls, Essoofally Essoofbhoy ; 14 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 26 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 26 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 33 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 9 chests opium, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—2 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 18½ chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass ; 12 chests opium, Sewnath Ramnath ; 12½ chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram ; 3 chests opium, Jusraz Chetram ; 5½ chests opium, Venechund Joettadass ; 5 chests opium, Guneshlall Sobhagmull.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Bullock, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Akola.

APRIL 12.

Yorke, Captain, R A, on duty, from Jumrud.

APRIL 14.

Morris, Captain, 7th Bombay N I, from leave, from Mahableshwar.

APRIL 15.

Remington, Surg Major, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
James, Captain, 63rd Regt, on duty, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 16.

Lavie, Lieut Col, 3rd Madras L I, to join, to Hoshangabad.
Forteath, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Mathias, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th April 1879.

1. Volunteers visiting the Victoria Gardens on Saturday the 19th inst. will kindly wear the white uniform of the Regiment.
2. Vol. Stanley Cope is granted six months' leave to proceed to Calcutta.

By Order
F. STOKES, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon............................21st, 6h. 46·8m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 16	......	5 44	6 15	8 1 m 8 30 a	2 0 m 2 3 a
Th. 17	......	5 43	6 16	9 4 m 9 15 a	2 56 m 3 3 a
Fri. 18	......	5 42	6 16	9 50 m 9 54 a	3 37 m 3 50 a
Sat. 19	......	5 42	6 16	10 28 m 10 23 a	4 10 m 4 27 a
Sun. 20	Low Sunday.	5 41	6 16	10 58 m 10 50 a	4 38 m 4 58 a
Mon. 21	......	5 40	6 17	11 31 m 11 19 a	5 5 m 5 32 a
Tues. 22	......	5 40	6 17	0 2 m 11 47 a	5 33 m 6 13 a

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES
HAVE PRONOUNCED OUR
MR. BREWER'S LAMP,
"A GREAT SUCCESS."
ONE KEROSINE LAMP MADE TO DO THE WORK OF MANY.
No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

ON the occasion of the RECEPTION of NATIVE GENTLEMEN at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th April, the Carriages of Gentlemen having the Private Entrée will set down at the house occupied by His Excellency the Governor.

By Order of His Excellency,

E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Military Secretary's Office, Malabar Point, 15th April 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GLOVER—April 13th, at Edinburgh, the wife of T. C. Glover, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WETHERALL—April 8th, at Belgaum, the wife of Captain W. A. Wetherall, 22nd Regiment N. I., of a son.

DEATH.

VINCENT—March 25th, on board P. and O. Co.'s S.S. Sumatra, Constance, the beloved wife of R. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1879.

A QUESTION that has recently attracted a great deal of attention in England, and that is still engrossing to no small degree the public mind, is that involved by an unlimited extension of the Co-operative system of supply. Some time since a controversy sprung up in the columns of a few of the London daily papers, which, judging by the voluminous correspondence that it elicited, must have commanded very great interest from the public everywhere. It was argued by one side that a system which threatened a large section of the more respectable of the tax-paying community with ruin, if not with extinction, was not deserving of the support of the nation at large. Of course, those who took that view of the subject were the friends of the private trading classes, who do not appear to have reaped much benefit from the agitation which they themselves were chiefly instrumental in organizing. Indeed, it is announced, that on the contrary, one result of the discussion has been that new Co-operative stores are being started all over the country, while the number of applicants for admission to the existing societies have enormously increased. There can be no doubt that the interest which is everywhere manifested in this subject is not misplaced, for the question is of the first importance not only to the private trader who is more immediately concerned, but to the nation itself as a whole, whose inner economic life appears to be threatened with a great change.

It is notorious that notwithstanding the fact that the inventions of modern science and the perfection of the machinery of modern trade have, very materially, reduced the cost of production of most of the necessities of life, that nevertheless the cost of living has not in like manner decreased, but has rather increased during the past twenty years. In former days it was possible for artizans and members of the lower middle classes to marry on much smaller incomes than are now necessary, and, altogether, there can be no question, that the increased earnings of the mass of the people have not brought about that increased degree of comfort that should have resulted therefrom. It becomes, then, a serious question as to what may be the causes that have led to such an apparently uncalled for rise in the cost of existence ? It is asserted by many, with show of much good reason, that the large profits of dealers, agents, and shopkeepers generally—the only classes that have continued to make money while the rest of the community have been losing it,—have had a good deal to say to, if they have not been altogether responsible for, what is beyond question one of the greatest evils of the day. Not only so, but it has been roundly asserted that much of the present stagnation of trade and consequent prevailing distress may be traced to the same cause. For, it is evident, that the price of labour must always be measured by the cost of existence. Thus the effect on the labouring classes of a rise in the prices of the necessities of life is naturally to induce a strike on their part for higher wages, while that again means a fresh increase to the cost of production ; and so on, time after time, until the price of British labour and the cost of British manufactures are raised to such an extent that at last it becomes impossible to compete successfully with the products of foreign markets. There can be no doubt, that in future, foreign nations will go on producing more and more for themselves the articles which Great Britain hitherto has almost alone supplied ; and that, in short, we can no longer hope to enjoy the monopoly that has hitherto been ours of supplying the markets of the world with most of their requirements. If in future, then, we must expect to experience keen competition, how necessary it is, that whatever may tend to prepare us to successfully withstand such competition, that such shall receive our careful consideration. Free trade will go a great way in giving us advantages over those nations that adhere to protection, but something more than free trade is evidently required to reduce the present cost of living in England, and upon that will depend, in a great measure, our ability to tender for the industrial work of the world. It seems to us that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the argument of those who assert, that in an extension of the principles of Co-operative Supply lies England's best hope ; that a reduction of the number of middlemen and a curtailment of the profits that this numerous class at present absorb will very materially help to cheapen to the consuming and labouring classes of the country the cost of the necessaries of life, and consequently to enable the latter to work for less wages than is now possible. We suspect, that unless the great mass of shopkeepers in England see this fact clearly, they will be overtaken by a great calamity. Efforts such as are at present being made to stop the progress of co-operation—the deputations to Cabinet Ministers and the public meetings threatening members of Parliament who may not support their views with dire opposition—will only prove futile, for progress cannot be impeded. At the same time all must regret that so large a class as the small traders of England must inevitably suffer by the progress of a movement that even now threatens them with entire extinction ; but it will not help matters to ignore that movement, or to fail to recognize the fact, that its onward march can no more be stopped than was the introduction of railways or the other inventions that superceded the exertions of large classes of the community in former days impeded by a fear of injuring these classes. The only remedy that can meet the Co-operative movement, so far as the small traders are concerned, is for them to adopt the principles that render that movement so successful. It is well known that the larger the buyer the better are the terms which he can command when purchasing from the manufacturer. If, then, the retail business of the nation is to remain in private hands it must be concentrated by the establishment of large undertakings that will work on the same terms as those of the stores—that is, on reduced prices with cash payments and no credit. But whatever the result may be, whether the small trader class will thus see that their only hope of meeting the movement is to fight it with its own weapons, or whether they shall eventually disappear and no longer exist as a necessary and useful portion of the community, there can be no doubt that so far as the bulk of the public is concerned advantage must ensue from a cheapening all round of the commodities required by modern life. As regards India, co-operation is evidently not suited to the conditions of existence that prevails out here, as the many attempts that have been made to engraft Co-operative Societies upon Anglo-Indian life have invariable ended in failure. But in England the movement is certain to attain larger proportions with each succeeding year.

It is difficult to say where this new system of carrying on business may end. Already the establishment of co-operative cotton spinning factories in England has attained to no small dimensions, and many look to an extended development of the principle in this direction to solve what is undoubtedly one of the greatest difficulties of the day—how to put an end to those recurring disputes between capital and labour that more than anything else threaten to drive the trade of the country away from its shores. Truly, if it could be so arranged that every workman had a stake in the success of the factory wherein he may be employed ; if, in short, the working classes could by any means become their own masters and their own capitalists, a great stride would be made towards settling this question, towards putting an end to the war that is ruining both the monied and labouring classes of Great Britain. There can be no doubt that the commercial crisis which the country is now experiencing will result in great changes being sooner or later effected in the systems at present in vogue for carrying on the industry of the country. Matters cannot continue in their present course much longer, and we must soon look for the end. But so long as the nation remains steadfast to the principles of free trade—both in labour and in the import and export of commodities—so long need we not fear that eventually we shall emerge from the present times of trouble and adversity better able than ever to maintain our position as the leading commercial and industrial country of the world.

PARTICULARS to hand by the Mail just in show conclusively that even a month ago the Ministries of France and England had come to a joint understanding that the Khedive was not to be permitted to prosecute his design of reverting to the old system of bad government that had almost resulted in ruining what ought to be one of the most prosperous countries in the world. One or two of the London papers publish versions of a Joint Note that was said to have been handed to the Khedive on the 8th ultimo by the Consuls-General of France and England, the most significant portion of which is contained in these words :—"His Highness will understand "the serious responsibility which he assumes, "if difficulties should arise that will interfere "with the progress of Government or if public "order should be disturbed." Here is a distinct indication as to what may be expected to happen during the next few days if the Khedive should persist in the course that Reuter informed us a day or two ago that he had taken in spite of the warnings administered to him by the two Western Powers. Nearly all of the leading English papers unite in advising a firm and decided action on the part of the two Governments, and, as we already know, in France also, they have determined to support whatever policy may be adopted in England.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 28TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Bangalore, Commander R. F. Briscoe, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 28th March. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs J W Walker — Mr Kadir Bux
Mr A Horbage — Miss E Hoskins.

FROM VENICE.

Dr R Macleod — Mr G Brunton.
Mrs Pemberton

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Hancock — Mr E Peacock
Mr and Miss Gilkinson — Mr W E Hart
Mr A B Sampson — Mr J Law
Mr H L Monk — Mr H B Knowlys.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr Smith.
FROM ADEN.—Lt Beckham.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 28.

THE Zulu question still maintains its place as the prominent topic of the day. A new turn was given to the discussions on the subject by the publication on Saturday of a new Blue-Book containing a despatch written by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the 19th instant, censuring Sir Bartle Frere for sending an ultimatum to Cetewayo without the previous sanction of the Government, and a letter written by Lord Chelmsford on the 9th February which was generally interpreted as a request to be allowed to resign. About this latter document there is a mystery which is still unexplained. Lord Chelmsford wrote to the Secretary of State for War stating, that it was in his opinion very desirable that in view of future contingencies, an officer of the rank of Major-General should be sent to South Africa without delay. He added—"In June last, I mentioned privately to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that the strain of prolonged anxiety and exertion, physical and mental, was even then telling on me. What I felt then I feel more now. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere concurs in this representation, and pointed out to me that the officer selected should be fitted to succeed him in his position of High Commissioner." This letter was, as I have said, generally understood as an acknowledgment on Lord Chelmsford's part of his own conviction of his unfitness for his present post, and of a wish to be relieved of his command ; and all attacks upon him ceased from the moment of the publication of the letter—even Mr. Edward Jenkins withdrawing a notice of motion he had given directed against his Lordship. But on Monday, the "inspired" Government organs assured the public that the view generally taken of the letter was altogether a wrong one, and that Lord Chelmsford merely meant that as he would, in the event of Sir Bartle Frere's death or incapitation, succeed to the High Commissionership, and as he did not feel in very strong health, it was desirable that he should have a second in command, who would, in case of necessity, be competent not only to assume the command of military operations, but undertake the duties of High Commissioner. As to the letter which Lord Chelmsford says he sent to the Duke of Cambridge in June, the Ministerial journals declared that nothing was known of it at the Horse Guards, and the *Daily Telegraph* hinted that the disaster at Isandula had perhaps unhinged Lord Chelmsford's reason—had "overthrown his self-command and accuracy of recollection." Nothwithstanding the parade of Government inspiration made in these articles, people were incredulous about this story of the missing or non-existent letter ; but when the House of Lords met in the evening, the Duke of Cambridge confirmed the statement that he had never received such a request as the one mentioned by Lord Chelmsford, and he said that two days had been spent at the Horse Guards searching for the letter containing it, but without success. He could not say such a letter had never been written, but it had never reached him—perhaps it had miscarried. He had never had any reason to suppose that Lord Chelmsford was not in robust health ; but his Lordship had written to him suggesting that a second in command should be sent out, as he felt the strain upon him very great, and he might break down suddenly. The Government had very recently sent out four Major-Generals, so that they had anticipated Lord Chelmsford's wish. This statement of the Duke's has intensified the mystery about the June letter of which Lord Chelmsford speaks ; and there are rumours that the letter of the 9th February, which has caused all this commotion, got into the Blue-Book by mistake. As regards the reference to Sir Bartle Frere in Lord Chelmsford's letter, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has stated in the House of Commons that Sir Bartle Frere had written to him urging the appointment of a second in command capable of taking up Lord Chelmsford's work in all departments, and "if necessary, as Provisional Governor and High Commissioner, as well as General." This position, according to the rules of the service, would be taken by the senior of the four Major-Generals who had been sent out (who in this case is Major-General Clifford). There have been rumours that General Sir John Bisset, who has gone out to the Cape without any appointment, is to supersede Lord Chelmsford ; but I cannot trace these reports to any trustworthy source, and the name of Sir John Bisset has never been officially mentioned at all.

The despatch of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to which I have referred, has also been the subject of much discussion, both in the press and in the debates in Parliament. It was written in reply to despatches from Sir Bartle Frere, which have also been published, fully explaining his reasons for declaring war without waiting for the sanction of the Home Government, and the Colonial Secretary states that after taking into consideration all the documents laid before them by Sir Bartle Frere, they cannot find in them "that evidence of urgent necessity for immediate action which alone would justify you in taking, without their full knowledge and sanction, a course almost certain to result in a war," which he had already been urged to use every effort to avoid. Under all the circumstances of the case, the Government think it was "especially needful" that they should have had an opportunity of considering as well the time as the manner as to coming to an issue with the Zulu King, and they express regret at Sir Bartle Frere's omission to refer the question to them. "They cannot, however," the despatch concludes, "doubt that your future action will be such as to prevent a recurrence of any cause for complaint on this score ; and they have no desire to withdraw, in the present crisis of affairs, the confidence hitherto reposed in you, the continuance of which is now more than ever needed to conduct our difficulties in South Africa to a successful termination." In spite of this expression of confidence in him with which the despatch closes, it is not supposed that Sir Bartle Frere will continue in his present position any longer than is absolutely necessary after receiving the rebuke administered to him. The Opposition contend that having gone so far, the Government ought to have gone a step further and recalled Sir Bartle ; and on Monday night both Lord Lansdowne and Sir Charles Dilke gave notice of the following addition to their motion, on the Zulu question, "and the House regrets that, after the censure passed upon the High Commissioner by Her Majesty's Government in the despatch of the 19th of March 1879, the conduct of affairs in South Africa should be retained in his hands." This addendum the Government regarded as a direct vote of censure on themselves, and in consequence, instead of meeting the motion, as they had previously announced by moving "the previous question," they resolved to give it a direct negative.

The debate in the Lords began and ended on Tuesday. In the Lower House, the debate commenced last night, and is expected to last till Monday at least. The House of Lords was very full when Lord Lansdowne commenced his speech, and he had a very distinguished audience. On the cross benches were the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught ; the King of Belgians was seated on a chair placed for him at the foot of the throne ; and in the side galleries were the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Christian. The debate itself was not of a very high class character in point of ability, but the speeches were commendably brief. Both sides condemned Sir Bartle Frere's action, the most notable exception being Lord Carnarvon, who said he thought that Sir Bartle had had scant justice done him and that but for the Isandula disaster, he would probably have stood in no need of defence. The Government speakers indeed denied that they condemned Sir Bartle Frere's policy ; they had, they asserted, only censured him for a breach of official discipline in sending the ultimatum to Cetewayo without their previous sanction ; and Lord Salisbury said it was absolutely necessary that this lesson should be read, "that her Majesty's advisers, and they only, must decide the grave issues of peace and war." He did not believe Sir Bartle Frere would resign when the Colonial Secretary's despatch reached him—he had a higher opinion of his patriotism. Lord Beaconsfield, who spoke with considerable animation, contended that the only question they had to decide that night was, whether it was the duty of the Government to recall Sir Bartle Frere because he had made war without their consent. They did not think it right to take that step, and whether they were right in that determination was the only question at issue. If Sir Bartle Frere had been recalled, he said, in deference to the thoughtless panic of the hour, no doubt a certain amount of odium would have been averted from the Government, and the world would have been delighted, as it always was, to find a victim ; but the Government believed Sir Bartle Frere was better qualified than any other person they could have selected for the post he fills, and they retained him in office because they thought that course was the best calculated to secure the public welfare. The Premier also denied that the policy of the Government was one of annexation, and declared that he regarded a policy of annexation with "great distrust"—a remark which Lord Granville, who closed the debate, said he had heard with much satisfaction, because he had fancied that "we had been making annexations every year since the present Government came into power." Lord Granville contended that if the Government intended to retain Sir Bartle Frere they had done him a great injustice by publishing their censure upon his conduct. Lord Palmerston had been spoken of as a man who always supported his distant subordinates ; but Palmerston, if he thought a man was in error, "would support him publicly, and send him privately the instructions he wanted." The debate on the division were over before midnight. The minority of 61 was rather smaller than was expected, and it is stated that a considerable number of Liberal peers who were in the House declined to go into the lobby with Lord Lansdowne. There were, however, a considerable number of Conservative abstentions also ; for, whereas, in the division on the Afghan question in December last 201 peers supported the Government on this occasion only 156 voted with them ; so that their majority was reduced from 136 to 95. There were also 30 pairs. Among the Liberals who voted with the Government were the Duke of Sutherland, Earl St. Germans, and Lord Blantyre, and the Romanist Duke of Norfolk and Lord Denbigh. Lord Carrarvon voted in the majority, but Lord Derby, who seems to have completely gone into opposition, was in the other lobby, as was also the Marquis of Bath. Only two bishops voted—London and St. Albans,—and both went with the Government. Lord Shaftesbury also paired in their favour.

The debate in the House of Commons last night was in its main features identical with that in the Upper House on Tuesday. Sir Charles Dilke spoke for two hours, and was listened to without any sign of weariness by a full House. The general opinion to-day is, apart from the merits of his case, that Sir Charles has fairly established his claim to a place in the front rank of Parliamentary speakers, and that he may fairly be expected to be a member of the next Liberal administration. The greater part of his speech was an elaborate indictment of the policy of Sir Bartle Frere, who, he contended, had shown such a total absence of temper and calm judgment that he ought not to have been left an hour at his post. He caused some amusement by quoting passages from Sir Bartle Frere's despatches in which he had tried, Sir Charles said, to "bribe the Government," by adopting their favourite phrases about imperialism, and by promising them "peace with honour." Sir Charles also blamed the Government for delaying for two months to make up its mind to censure the High Commissioner until threatened with Parliamentary censure ; and he concluded by asserting that if such policy as that pursued by Sir Bartle Frere were sanctioned, we had no security against being plunged into repeated wars, in defiance of the wishes of the Executive at home, whenever war was recommended to a British Governor "by his fears, by his temper, by his poectical fancies, or by his religion." Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's defence of the Government was to much the same purport as the Ministerial speeches in the Lords. Sir Bartle Frere had been censured not for personal incapacity, but for excess of zeal, and the Government had not recalled him because they retained complete confidence in him. The debate was adjourned until to-night, and an attempt is to be made to bring it to a close on Monday ; but whether it will terminate then seems very doubtful. The Liberals confidently expect that the Ministerial majority will be considerably smaller than it has been on other occasions when the foreign policy of the Ministry has been attacked. It is expected that there will be several Conservative absentees, and that a considerable portion of the Irish vote will be given to the Opposition. It is very doubtful whether Mr. Gladstone will speak. He has been suffering for a week past from cold and sore throat, and has not yet been allowed to leave his house.

The interest shown in the other Parliamentary debates of the week has been of a very languid kind. On Friday, the lawyers had a night to themselves. Sir Henry James called attention to the unsatisfactory working of the present system of judicature, and for several hours lawyer after lawyer expounded his views upon the subject, but the debate had no practical result. On Monday, there was an interesting debate on Cyprus, introduced by Sir Charles Dilke, in which all the old objections to the occupation of that island were again discussed, as well as the question of forced labour, but the House seemed to take very little interest in the subject, and the speeches were delivered to a "beggarly array of empty" benches. During the debate Sir Julian Goldsmid speaking of the Premier, manufactured a phrase which was almost worthy of Lord Beaconsfield himself, whom Sir Julian described as "the licensed romancer of a prosaic Ministry." On Tuesday, the agriculturists had their turn, the evening being devoted to the discussion of a motion made by Mr. Bernhard Samuelson for a select committee to inquire into the working of the Agricultural Holdings Act which he declared to be a failure. The motion was supported by Mr. C. S. Read, the tenant farmer's member, but opposed by the Government and rejected by 166 to 115. On Wednesday, the Irish members had the whole afternoon to themselves, the subject being a motion by Sir Joseph McKenna for the repeal of the Irish Convention Act which was passed in 1793 to prevent the assembling of pretended Parliaments. The motion met with a good deal of support on the Liberal side of the House, and after a speech from the Irish Attorney General against the motion, Mr. Lowther, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the Government would support a bill removing the absolute portions of the Act, while preserving its original intention, and upon this concession, Sir J. McKenna withdrew his bill. Last night, after the adjournment of the Zulu debates, Mr. Stanhope moved for leave to bring in a bill authorising the raising of a loan of 10 millions in this country for the service of India. The money was wanted, he explained, to correct the exchanges. Mr. Goschen, Mr. Fawcett, and Sir George Campbell protested against going on with so serious a proposal at one o'clock in the morning, and the debate was adjourned. Mr. Goschen spoke of the proposal as one of the most serious ever made by the Government, and Mr. Fawcett gave notice that on the second reading of the bill he would move a resolution declaring that as it was possible to reduce the military and other expenditure of India, it was not desirable that the bill should pass. Next week, after the conclusion of the Zulu debates, the Budget is to be introduced on Thursday ; and on the following Tuesday, the 8th April, the House will adjourn for the Easter holidays until the 17th April.

The Budget is looked forward to with a sort of melancholy interest. It is almost certain there will be a large deficit ; for on Saturday last, when only seven working days of the financial year remained, the revenue was £3,065,000 short of the Budget estimate. Great efforts are being made by whipping up the income tax collectors to swell the returns before the end of the month, and an impression that an increase is to be made on the duty on tea is causing the tea merchants to withdraw stocks from bond in large quantities, which helps to increase the Customs revenue. It is said that as much as £25,000 duty has been paid in one day on tea taken out of bond.

The question of telegraphic communication with the Cape, the want of which has been so painfully forced upon the Government by recent events, is at length settled. The Government has concluded an arrangement with the Eastern Telegraph Company to lay a cable from Aden to Zanzibar, and thence to Delagoa Bay, to be continued by a land line to Natal. A duplicate wire which has been constructed for Australia will be diverted from its original purpose, and laid between Zanzibar and Natal by June next ; and the other portion of the cable will, it is hoped, be laid by the end of October. A subsidy of about £50,000 a year will be required, of which about £36,000 is to be furnished by the British Government, the Colonial Governments contributing smaller sums.

The Queen left England for Italy on Tuesday in a snow storm. She landed at Cherbourg the next morning, spent Wednesday night at the British Embassy at Paris, and on Thursday gave a ten minutes audience to President Grévy and afterwards received M. Waddington. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who left London on Wednesday night, and had had a very long passage across the Channel, took luncheon with the Queen, who left for Italy by the Lyons Railway in the afternoon. Large numbers of persons assembled in the streets both on her Majesty's arrival and departure, and the Paris papers, both Monarchical and Republican, all write in very complimentary terms of her Majesty. During her short stay in Paris, the Queen received the news of a fresh breavement —the sudden death of her grandson Prince Waldemar, the third surviving son of the German Crown Prince and Crown Princess. The young prince, who was in his 12th year, was in good health and spirits on Saturday last when the Emperor's birthday was celebrated, was taken ill on Monday, the symptoms being those of diptheria, became worse on Wednesday night and died on Thursday morning. This event will of course again plunge the Court in mourning. The Princess of Wales had arranged to hold the first drawing-room of the season on Thursday, and as the news of the young Prince's death did not reach the palace till late in the morning, the ceremony was proceeded with ; but another drawing-room which was to have been held on Monday next has been postponed till after Easter. The King and Queen of the Belgians are still staying at Buckingham Palace and are going through a round of sight-seeing and of dining, with their various friends among the English aristocracy.

The principal item of foreign news is that Russia has sent a circular to the Powers proposing a "mixed occupation" of Eastern Roumelia after the departure of the Russian troops. The project is still under discussion, and there is some doubt whether Turkey will give her consent, in which case the scheme may fall through. It is understood that England, Russia, Austria, and Italy are prepared to furnish contingents. France will have nothing to do with the scheme, and Germany, although it approves of it, will take no active part in carrying it out. In France the proposal that the Chambers should return to Paris has become the great question of the day. The Lower House has voted in favour of a revision of the constitution with a view to bring about this change, but a large portion of the Senate, whose consent is necessary, is hostile to the measure, and although the Government support it, there seems at present to be some doubt about the result.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has sent from Mandalay to Mr. Edmund Yates's new magazine *Time* "a few plain words about the Afghan Question," and some of the "words" are very plain indeed. Lord Lawrence is a "sham" and Lord Lytton is "a petit crevé, with a dash of the satyr, and a mild infusion of the second-hand Jesuit." He asserts that if Lord Lytton had had his way, hostilities would have been commenced with the Afghan while we were in an utterly unprepared condition, and it was only owing to the expedient of the ultimatum, which originated at home, that "our nakedness was not uncovered before a jibing world." Mr. Forbes also says that Lord Lytton was in the habit during the Anglo-Afghan imbroglio of maintaining direct communication with the Queen. A single telegram from the Viceroy to Her Majesty, "at an important and difficult crisis, was so long that the cost of it was 1,100 rupees." Mr. Dillwyn has given notice of a question in the House of Commons on this latter point.

Sir James Stephen on Saturday made his first appearance on the bench since his appointment to a judgeship, having been hitherto detained by his labours on the Criminal Code Commission. The Court in which he took his seat was the Court for the consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, and curiously enough he and Mr. Justice Lush, another member of the Commission formed a dissenting minority, who were overruled by three colleagues on a point of criminal law. As the three members of the Commission, (Lord Blackburn being the third) have now all re-appeared in Westminster Hall, it may be presumed that the new Criminal Code in its revised form will soon be introduced in the House of Commons. Perhaps, too, something may now be done to clear off the arrears in the law courts, about which there has of late been much grumbling. Owing partly to the illness of some of the judges, the employment of the three just mentioned in revising the Criminal Code, and the absence of others at the winter assizes, there has been a great block in the courts, and not infrequently one of the courts has had to adjourn for want of a judge.

The arguments in the case of Muir and others *vs.* the City of Glasgow Bank, which involves the question of the liabilities of trustee-shareholders of the Bank, have been concluded before the House of Lords, but judgment has not been given, and their lordships are going on with another of the ten appeals which are before them. The Court of Appeal has been occupied for two days with the case of Chick *vs.* McAuliffe, the details of which are known in India. Mr. McAuliffe appealed against the decision of the Common Pleas Division that he should be granted a new trial of the breach of promise case only on condition of his paying into court the £400 damages obtained by the plaintiff, and the costs, or giving security for the amount. Some letters were read showing that the girl Chick, after failing to serve a writ upon the defendant, had applied to another gentleman for money, and threatened to swear her child on him. The matter was ultimately compromised by Mr. McAuliffe undertaking to pay the costs of the proceedings, and give security for £200, half the damages awarded.

Another "mystery" of the Wainwright type has taken place the which Mr. Peace's departure has left vacant in the way of "sensation." A short time ago the remains of a human body cut up in pieces were found in the Thames off Barnes in a wooden box. A foot was afterwards found at Twickenham, and other parts of the body, which was that of a woman, are still wanting. The medical men who have examined the remains state that the body has never been in the dissecting room, and that the severances have been made by an unskilled hand. It is now ascertained that a Mrs. Thomas, a widow living at Richmond, has not been seen for some time, and latterly a woman named Webb, Mrs. Thomas's servant, has also disappeared. Some time ago she is said to have sold property which belonged to her mistress, and a boy named Porter tells a strange story of helping Webb one night to carry a box to Richmond Bridge, and of hearing a splash in the river after he had left her. Webb is believed to have gone to Ireland, whither the detectives have gone in search of her.

Mr. Mapleson, although he has not yet returned from America, has made his arrangements for the coming operatic season at Her Majesty's Theatres, and has issued his prospectus. Like Mr. Gye's it is brief, and somewhat cautious in its reservations. The promises he makes are to be carried out "as far as circumstances will permit." The most interesting announcements in the programme are the engagement of Madame Nilsson, who returns to Her Majesty's after two years' absence, and the promise of her appearance in the leading part of Gluck's "Armida," which, although written more than a century ago, may almost be called "new," from the fact of its not having been performed in this country for a long period. The only absolute novelty promised is Signor Böito's "Mefistofele," a new setting of the Faust legend which has been very successful in Italy ; but an addition to the repertory of 29 operas is announced of six other works—Verdi's Aida (in which, it is said Madame Nilsson is to play the chief part) and Forza del Destino ; Rossini's "Semiramide" and "Gazza Ladra ;" Donizetti's "Linda di Chamouri," and an Italian version of Wagner's "Rienzi," which Mr. Carl Rosa has rendered familiar to the London public by his English version. Among the engagements are Mesdames Etelka Gerster, Minnie Hauk, Marie Roze, Irebelli, Lablache, Crosmond, and Vanzini, with two or three other ladies unknown to fame in England, and Mdlle. Vanzandt, a *debatante* from whom great things are expected. The list of tenors includes Signori Fancelli, Campanini, and other old favourites, and among the basses and baritones are Signori Del Puente, Rota, Foli, Galassi, Herr Behrens, and two new comers—Mr. Carleton and Signor Vazelli. The season commences on April 26th, nearly three weeks after the opening of Mr. Gye's house. The English opera season at Her Majesty's closed on Saturday last, with two performances —one in the afternoon and the other in the evening, of the two works, "Carmen" and "Rienzi," which have contributed so largely to the success of the season, and the popularity of which was undiminished up to the last.

The principal theatrical event of interest this week has been the production at the Olympic of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's long talked of adaptation of the legend of Faustus under the title of "Gretchen." There had been a rumour for some time of a design on the part of the medical students in London to hiss down the piece in consequence of a magazine article supposed to have been written by Mr. Gilbert which had given offence to the students. The article was in fact written by Mr. Gilbert's father, and perhaps this circumstance had become known to the irate medicos, for so far from there being any disturbance the piece was on the first night received with enthusiastic applause. How far this reception was owing to the beauty of the scenery and the care with which the piece had been studied and put upon the stage, remains to be seen ; for the result of the alterations made by Mr. Gilbert in the old form of the legend is somewhat unsatisfactory. Faust is not represented as an old man transformed into a youth, but as a young monk who had retired from the world owing to a disappointment in a love affair. Gretchen is betrothed to one of his friends, whose description of the beauty and innocence of the girl followed by a vision conjured up by Mephistopheles induces him to throw off his monk's garments and go forth into the world to make the acquaintance of this perfect maiden. Gretchen listens to his addresses, but when she finds that he is a runaway monk she reproaches him bitterly, and dies of grief and disappointment. The sin of Marguerite in Goethe's drama is thus reduced almost to a vanishing point, and the story is thus depived of its strong tragic interest. The monk resumes his cowl and the fiend is discomfited by the uplifted cross. Miss Marion Terry makes the most of the part of Gretchen, and Mr. Conway and Mr. Archer are very efficient representatives of Faust and Mephistopheles respectively. If the piece has not a very long run, it is scarcely likely to be so unsuccessful as the "Crimson Cross" which was withdrawn at the Adelphi last Friday, after a run of only three weeks, although an immense sum had been expended on its preparation. It has been succeeded by Sheridan Knowles' "Hunchback," which has been put up for twelve nights, while "Amy Robsart," Mr. Halliday's well-known version of Kenilworth, is got ready. The cast of "The Hunchback" is an unusually strong one. Miss Nilsson is Julia ; Miss Lydia Foote, Hellen ; Mr. Hermann Vezin and Mr. Henry Neville "alternate" the parts of Sir Thomas Clifford and Master Walter ; and Mr. Harcourt is Modus. "Hamlet," at the Lyceum, continues so attractive that it is not to be wholly withdrawn when a change takes place in the programme after Easter. The Lady of Lyons, with Mr. Irving as Claude Melnotte and Miss Terry as Pauline, is then to be played five nights in the week, and Hamlet on Wednesday. In June "The Corsican Brothers" is to be revived, and during the summer months there will be a series of morning performances of Hamlet and other plays. At the Vandeville "Our Boys" has at length reached its "last few weeks," and is to be succeeded by "The Girls," also by Mr. Byron. The new sensational drama "New Babylon," at the Duke's Theatre, Holborn, with its realistic representations of a collision at sea, Cremorne Gardens, Goodwood Races, and Tattersalls, is turning out a great success, and is attracting the fashionable world once more to this unfortunate theatre, which has never yet had but one thorough success —in Mr. Boucicault's drama "Flying Scud" some years ago. Another realistic play, Mr. Charles Reade's "It's never too late to mend," which was revived at the Princess's at Christmas, is still drawing excellent houses, and does not seem likely to be soon withdrawn. The pieces now being performed on the London stage which have, however, had the longest run next to "Our Boys" are "Les Cloches de Corneville" at the Globe, which has reached its 357th representation, and "H. M. S. Pinafore" at the Opera Comique, which has reached its 249th. This latter piece appears to have had an enormous success in the United States, where, it is said, it is now being played by over 200 different companies. One can see from the files of American papers that a sort of "Pinafore" mania has seized Brother Jonathan, which seems to have affected all classes, even those who have never hitherto countenanced play-going. The authors of the piece, Messrs. A. Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert, are, it is stated, preparing a new piece in which the army will be treated in much the same way as the sister service is dealt with in "H. M. S. Pinafore."

The result of the sale of Mr. John Fleming's pictures on Saturday last was creditable to that gentleman's judgment in art matters—as regards the market value of pictures, at all events. The amount realized (£17,284 for 103 drawings and pictures) was much larger than had been anticipated, and the more important works fetched prices fully equal to those obtained for pictures of that class before the commencement of the present "hard times." Of the water-colour drawings, the largest price was obtained for Mr. Faed's "His only Pair," a well-known engraved picture which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1860 and which sold for £1,501-10. Mr. Frank Goodall's "Street in Cairo," fetched £924 ; Copley Fielding's "Southdowns," £798 ; the same artist's "Vale of Heath," £409-10 ; and Clarkson Stanfield's "Shallow Streams," £525. Other drawings by Samuel Pront, William Hunt, Louis Haghe, and F. W. Topham also fetched good prices. Among the oil paintings, the largest price was given for a fine example of John Linnell, Senior's "Harvest," painted in 1861, which sold for £1,260. Another picture by the same artist "O'er a wide waste of waters," sold for £819. A picture of Clarkson Stanfield's "Port Sogra, St. Jean de Luz," painted in 1856, fetched £1,155 ; "The head of a Roman girl," by J. Phillip, R. A., £545 ; and Mr. E. M. Ward's well known picture "The last Sleep of Argyll," £231. Good pictures seem still, in spite of commercial depression, to be a good investment.

Our rejoicing at the supposed advent of spring were premature. The weather during the greater part of the week has been as cold as in the depth of winter. Snow has fallen in London on several days ; in the midland counties the snow has put a stop to hunting ; and in Scotland all out-door work is still suspended. During the last two days the weather has been a little more genial, and to-day we have even had a glimpse of the sun. The weather has been very unpleasant for the Oxford and Cambridge crews, who are now quartered at Putney for their preliminary practice on the tidal river before the boat race which takes place on April 5th. Cambridge, which has been the favourite all along, still retains that position.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT KHANDALLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, APRIL 14.

A SAD accident has taken place here. A young man by the name of Wilson, who belongs to the Public Works Accounts Department, came up here last Friday with a friend, a Mr. Wright, to spend the Easter holidays. I hear that both of them *walked* from Bombay. This morning the two young friends went for a walk, and about half an hour after one of them, Mr. Wright, came running to give notice that his friend had fallen into a ravine close by the station. How the accident took place I am unable to tell exactly, as Mr. Wright is now in the ravine attending on his friend, who has not yet been brought up owing to his being in a bad state, and the rocks being steep. But it is quite probable that as the two friends were walking at the side of the hill, Mr. Wilson's foot slipped (the grass being dry and slippery), and if he rolled, as I imagine he did, from the top, he must have had a fall of about 150 feet. Dr. Kelso, who is in medical charge of troops here, has been in attendance on the unfortunate young man in the ravine, and has done and is doing all that can be done under the circumstances. Wilson, though very severely injured, is conscious, but having had his skull fractured, it cannot be said that he is out of danger. Every endeavour is being made to bring him up. Ropes, ladders, &c., are being let down. In the meantime every attention is being given him in the ravine. I shall ascertain further particulars.

I may add that Wilson is the brother of the unfortunate young man who was accidentally shot a year ago at the Colaba Rifle range.

A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN ARMY PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many letters have lately appeared in your valuable columns regarding increased pensions for the Indian army, and you have also advocated the subject with your able pen, but I fear little notice will be taken until we memorialize Parliament. This could be best done by two or three officers at the Presidency forming a Committee and drawing up a petition to appoint a Royal Commission and circulate it to the services for adoption, with directions how it is to be forwarded. I for one will be glad to send a subscription to defray expenses of printing, etc.

JUSTICE.

FORESHORE PURCHASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, judging from its recent proceedings, is evidently ill at ease regarding the foreshore purchases, which it has on so many occasions strongly urged upon Government. At the general meeting held on the 3rd instant it was agreed to memorialize the Government of India to the effect that the Chamber had never intended to recommend Government to purchase further foreshore properties, unless Government were prepared to hand over the Warri Bandar and the Moody Bay estate as a gift to the new Port Trust.

In reply to this Government may justly say, that if such had been the intention, it ought to have been plainly expressed. It would have been easy to have said so in language that could not have been mistaken. But nothing of the kind was said. Supposing, however, that the Chamber had made their meaning clear, it seems a curious suggestion that public property should be given away for nothing because Government had been recommended to pay high prices to private individuals for next to useless foreshore properties !

My object in writing this letter is to call attention to the following statements made by the Chairman in his speech at the meeting referred to :—"For a few years past I urged a re-valuation of the Elphinstone property. Finding there was very little prospect of Government consenting to such a step, I, in common with many others, thought that if Wari Bandar were obtained we should to some extent rest satisfied." Has Mr. Mowat forgotten the letter sent to the Chamber by Government, dated 7th August last ? At all events I know that he saw it, and also that he is chiefly responsible for the reply sent by the Chamber to this letter. Government in their letter made the following proposal :—"The whole of the foreshore properties, including the Elphinstone estate and Docks, would be separately valued by competent and independent persons, and would be merged by consent of the owners, or if necessary, by compulsory purchase in the usual manner into a single trust."

To this the Chamber, or rather the Committee of the Chamber of which Mr. Mowat was a prominent member, replied :—"Government proposed that the foreshore properties including the Elphinstone estate and Docks should be separately valued by competent and independent persons. This course might, however, subject the trade of the port to the risk of unknown and excessive valuations, thereby imposing heavy burdens on the trade hereafter."

Leaving these extracts to speak for themselves—I am, &c.

J. BARR PATERSON.

Calcutta, April 8.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWS FROM KABUL.

LAHORE, APRIL 15.

Advices have been received from Kabul by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that the Afghan troops are daily being reinforced, and that Yakub Khan is making preparations for an obstinate defence. The Government proposition to send Major Cavagnari as an Envoy to Kabul is reported to have failed.

ADDRESS ON EDUCATION BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, APRIL 15.

The Chief Justice of Madras, Sir C. A. Turner, in presenting the prizes of the Doveton College this evening said, that we heard a great deal about the bankruptcy of India, but he saw great reason to believe that in a short time India would become much richer than it had ever been. His Lordship was induced to say so because in India a real gold mine existed, richer than any elsewhere, in the enormous amount of labour in the country. We had established cotton and tea industries, and capital and intelligence only were required to open others. Capital would increase yearly the more these industries thrive, and it was for us to find intelligence. The boys around him only required education to enable them to do all that was now performed by men imported at a great cost into India. We could produce engineers at Roorkee who were able to compete with Cooper's Hill men, and we must look around us for our own professional men, physicians, lawyers, and ministers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 5.

The perpetrator of the attempted assassination of the Czar is one Ivan Sokoloff, an employé in the Finance Department. Four shots were fired at the Czar, but he was untouched. There has been an extraordinary display of enthusiasm and joy here at his Majesty's escape.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, APRIL 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ava, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, APRIL 15, 8-42.

Manila Mail leaves Hongkong, 2-50 p. m., Wednesday 16.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

THE Viceroy left Lahore at 9-30 last night by special train. His Excellency stops at Sahranpur, and reaches Simla on the 20th. The Viceroy made an important speech on high class education on Saturday at the Punjaub University Convocation.

THE Bombay Legislative Council yesterday passed the Irrigation Bill through the second reading, and considered it in detail. The only opponent of the Bill in the form in which it came from the hands of the Select Committee was Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, who approved of the principle, but objected to some of the provisions as being calculated to affect the people harshly and prejudice the success of the measure. The Honorable Member had no supporters, his hand being the only one raised in favour of several amendments which he proposed. At the same meeting the revised Revenue Code Bill was read a third time and passed. The Government of India declined to accept the local Government's suggestions on the moot points alluded to by Mr. Ashburner at the last meeting of the Council, and the sections on account of the advocacy of which by this Government the passing of the Bill was delayed had to be struck out.

GOVERNMENT have resolved not to lease the old High Court building for the use of the Police Court and for police quarters; and the Chief Presidency Magistrate has been instructed to arrange for a renewal of the lease of the building in Hornby Row at present in occupation for the Police Court.

AT its meeting held yesterday, the Town Council considered several important proposals made by the Municipal Commissioner with regard to the supply of Vehar and Tulsi water to the public, to Government, and to charitable institutions. With a letter dated the 18th January last, the Commissioner had submitted to the Council returns of religious and charitable institutions, Government and private buildings and fountains, supplied with Vehar water at nominal and reduced rates or free of charge, recommending that in future water should be supplied by meter except when it was paid for on house assessment. In forwarding those returns, the Commissioner remarked that at present not only was a very large quantity of Vehar water wasted, but the Municipality was subjected to further loss in consequence of the system which has gradually arisen of water being supplied in numerous instances at reduced rates or free of charge. At present, the Commissioner further remarked, that it could not be stated with any accuracy what extra income could be derived by the Municipality if his proposals were carried out, but that the amount would probably not fall short of Rs. 35,000 per annum, and that at the same time an enormous quantity of water, which was now wasted, would be saved and made available for further connections. It was to be understood, he said, that the provisions of section 69 of the amended Act would hold good in all cases in which the water rate could be equitably levied upon the assessed value of properties; and that water would only be supplied by meter where the charge upon the assessed valuation would be excessive and out of proportion to the supply. With regard to the rate at present charged to Government, the Commissioner mentioned that, under the agreement made with the Bench of Justices in 1868, no change could be made therein. Mr. Nowrojee thought that the so-called agreement was only a resolution passed by the Justices, and that it was not binding upon the Corporation as a contract. After a lengthy discussion of the subject, the Council adopted a resolution to submit a case for the opinion of two counsel as to whether there is any contract between Government and the Corporation, and whether the latter could cancel the agreement and charge the full rate to Government, instead of two-thirds of the rate which was at present charged. It was resolved that all private fountains should be assessed by meter; that buildings which are now charged at fixed rates below those which would be recovered if charged upon the assessment should be charged at full public rates either by assessment or by meter; and that the public should be supplied with meters at a rental of four rupees per annum. With reference to religious and charitable institutions, it was resolved that they should be charged at a reduced rate of six annas per 1,000 gallons, except charitable dispensaries, infirm and lunatic asylums, dhurmsallas for the lame and the blind, and public hospitals, which are to be assessed at a nominal rate. A report of the proceedings will be given in an early issue.

THE Mail train with the Bengal and North-West Mails, which is due in Bombay at 10 a.m., did not arrive yesterday until 6 p.m. owing to an accident on the East Indian line, by a goods train, we hear, becoming disabled.

THE *Deccan Star* says that large numbers of distressed people from Kathiawar have made their way to Poona, and may be seen in crowds begging in the streets. The same paper asks:—"Could not a very small portion of the famine relief-fund deposited for safe custody by the people of India with our rulers be appropriated for the bare maintenance of these wretches, who are roaming in every city and every district of our Presidency in quest of food and relief?"

IT appears that Prince Lebanoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, is fast becoming the most influential of the Ambassadors there, having gained by his charming manner and diplomatic cleverness so many friends on all sides that his nationality is forgotten in the personal liking which is everywhere expressed for him. M. Fournier, the French Ambassador, is said to be too reticent and retiring a man, and is to a great degree thwarted by M. Waddington, who, for reasons best known to himself, is no friend of the Plenipotentiary. A kind of three-cornered fight, something after the fashion of Captain Marryatt's famous "duel," goes on between the British, Russian, and French Embassies, the Muscovite always gaining, however, while we lose in influence daily.

THE following description of the camp at Ekowe, respecting the relief of which we ought shortly to receive particulars, will at present be interesting:—

"The Camp at Ekowe is small but compact. In the centre of it there is a church which, prior to the place being occupied by Colonel Pearson, was utilised as a hospital. The camp is well protected by durable earthworks, about seven feet in height, which are so peculiarly constituted as to enable those inside the entrenchments to have a view of the enemy, and at the same time precluding the enemy from observing the heads of the men within them. Lieutenant Livingstone has every confidence in Colonel Pearson being able to withstand any attack made by an overwhelming force, and doubts whether the Zulus will attempt to attack his position, knowing as they do that a heavy slaughter of their men would be the result, and that they would have to expend a vast amount of their stock of powder. Besides each man of the column being in possession of his equipments for the field, Colonel Pearson has two Gatling guns, two seven-pounders, and one nine-pounder, and a large stock of ammunition."

From this advanced position nothing had been heard for an entire week previous to the date of the last Natal Mail. Colonel Pearson has with him about 1,200 men, composed of the 3rd Buffs and 99th Regiment together with a detachment from H. M. ship Active. The quantity of supplies in the entrenchment was only estimated at equal to from four to nine weeks' consumption, so that by this time the gallant little force must be rather badly off.

THE following we take from a notice that has been issued by the East India Railway Company to shareholders in England, showing what alterations are offered to them under the new scheme, by which the Indian Government proposes to take over the line:—

The Bill before Parliament gives every proprietor the choice of one, or of more than one, in whole or in part, of the following modes by which he can receive repayment of his capital. 1. He can take the annuity payable by the Secretary of State under the contracts, that is to say, a sum of 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum for every 100*l.* of his stock. This annuity will be remitted by the company half-yearly, in April and October, to the annuitant by post. It will continue for 73 years, and cease to be paid on the 14th February, 1953. In this case, a proprietor holding 100*l.* of railway stock will receive in annuity 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d*; or, 2. He can take the annuity in part only, viz., to the extent of four-fifths, or 4*l.* 10*s.*, leaving payment of the remaining one-fifth—that is to say, of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—deferred for a term of not more than 50 years, and not less than 20 years certain, during which term he will receive, in respect of this remaining one-fifth portion—1st, guaranteed interest at the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, half-yearly, in January and July, on 25*l.*, the capitalised value of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; 2nd, a proportionate share in one-fifth part of the profits of the railway. In this case, a proprietor holding 100*l.* of railway stock will receive in annuity four-fifths of 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* or 4*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* and in guaranteed interest 4 per cent. on 25*l.* or 1*l.*; together, 5*l.* 10*s.* and, in addition, a share in the profits of the railway; or, 3. He can leave a part, viz., 7*s.* 6*d.* of his annuity in the hands of trustees, as provided in the Bill, so as to produce the sum of 125*l.* by accumulation of interest at the end of 73 years. The governor and deputy-governor of the Bank of England for the time being, together with the chairman and deputy-chairman of the company, will be trustees for this sinking fund. He will receive in this case 5*l.* 5*s.* annually instead of 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for his 100*l.* of stock; but his stock, if he wishes to sell it at any time, ought to benefit in market value by reason of the repayment of the principal amount being secured at the end of the term of years. In this case, a proprietor holding of 100*l.* railway stock will receive in annuity 5*l.* 5*s.* with the repayment of the principal amount of 125*l.* (100*l.* plus the premium of 25*l* per cent.) secured at the end of 73 years. To the above, the proposal of the Secretary of State adds another alternative:—4. A proprietor may exchange his annuity of 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for 125*l* of stock or sterling debt, of the Government of India, bearing an interest of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, 5th April and 5th October, at the Bank of England. This stock is guaranteed not to be paid off before 10th October, 1888, and will be transferable, free of any charge for stamp duty, at the Bank of England. In this case, a proprietor holding 100*l.* of railway stock will receive per annum 5*l.*

IT was the *Daily News* correspondent at Madeira who sent the following telegram to that paper:—"Private reports from Sierra Leone state that the French have taken possession of the British island of Matacong." Matacong, according to Mr. A. Keith Johnston's "General Dictionary of Geography," is an island on the West Coast of Africa, and one mile from the mainland of Sierra Leone. It is three miles in circumference, and has a port and warehouses. The population is 300 negroes and one European, a merchant, the proprietor. In the interior the silk cotton tree flourishes, and monkeys and deer abound.

THE *Standard*—The indignation of Ministers at being forced into a war which had been brought about by steps taken in direct contravention of their express instructions is pardonable; and Sir Bartle Frere will, unquestionably, feel the warmth of the reproof which his indiscreet action has provoked. To a man of his ability and attainments, and of his sensitive temperament, the keen censure of the Colonial Secretary will be doubly galling. But he cannot reasonably urge that his condemnation has been unmerited. He was especially cautioned against provoking a collision with the Zulu King, so long as this could possibly be avoided. Besides, before proceeding to such an extremity he ought manifestly to have obtained the sanction of the Government for the course he was taking. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach points out fairly enough that the Government ought to have had an opportunity of considering the time, as well as the manner, of coming to an open rupture with the Zulus; and "though the further correspondence necessary for this purpose might have involved the loss of a favourable season for the operations of the British troops, and might have afforded to Cetywayo the means of further arming and provisioning his forces," he holds that "the circumstances rendered it imperative that, even at the risk of this disadvantage, full explanations should be exchanged." We have no fault to find with this expression of opinion on the part of the Colonial Secretary. It is precisely what we have said from the time the first official correspondence upon the subject was made public. We are as ready as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to record our appreciation of the "great experience, ability and energy" Sir Bartle Frere has brought to bear upon the difficult task committed to his hands. But it is because he possesses these eminent qualifications that it is impossible to condone the grievous errors into which he has fallen. We may be assured that it is with extreme regret that the Government have felt constrained to express their disapprobation of the policy he has pursued. They tell him, however, that they cannot "doubt that your future action will be such as to prevent a recurrence of any cause for complaint on this score, and they have no desire to withdraw, in the present crisis of affairs, the confidence hitherto reposed in you, the continuance of which is now more than ever needed to conduct our difficulties in South Africa to a successful termination." In plain words, Sir Bartle Frere is informed that it is his bounden duty to stay where he is until his services can be safely dispensed with. The Government have acted rightly in declining either to suggest or to entertain any idea of his resignation. But, as we have already said, the like reasons cannot prevail in the case of Lord Chelmsford. He is responsible for the lives of the soldiers under his command, and for the honour of the country which has been seriously tarnished by his failure. He has told us, as far as official reticence permits, that he is not competent for the task imposed upon him. With this declaration before them, the Government really have but one course open, and we trust that we shall soon be enabled to announce that they have taken the step which necessity and prudence alike dictate.

MEMORIAL FOR OFFICERS WHO FELL AT ISANDULA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to state, through the medium of your columns, that it is proposed to raise a memorial in the chapel of their old school, Haileybury, to the late Lieutenants Coghill and Hodson, of the 24th Regiment, who fell at Isandula? Those of their former school-fellows, who may wish to aid the project, are invited to send in their subscriptions to me here, as I have undertaken to collect funds for the purpose. The list will remain open till the 1st of June to allow time for the receipt of remittances from India.—I am, &c.,

JAMES RHOADES.

Branksome Park, Bournemouth, March 25, 1879.

THE USE OF FALSE WEIGHTS BY GOLD AND SILVER DEALERS IN SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In this city I have been observing with not a little surprise the use of false, or to put it more correctly, unstamped weights by almost all the dealers in gold and silver. The mischief which such a system works and would work is incalculable. If every other trade is compelled to use none but stamped weights, I cannot, for the life of me, understand why this particular trade has been allowed to enjoy the privilege of using weights that bear no Government stamp or mark. Do not the police know, has not experience taught them, that with unstamped weights, the traders may impose upon their customers to any extent, and that, too, without the least chance of detection? I am sure, our energetic Collector is not aware of the existing state of affairs, otherwise I have every reason to believe he would not allow this highly objectionable system to last for a day. Government, by enforcing the use of stamped weights, would pecuniarily be a gainer, to say nothing of the immense amount of good it would do to the public by the introduction of a rule, at present sadly neglected by those whose duty it is to see it enforced all round. I need not tell you, Sir, that by giving publicity to the above, you will do the people of Surat a service, for which their best thanks will be your due. I enclose my name.

AN INHABITANT OF SURAT.

Surat, April 14.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Tommy make room	Riviere.
Overture	Emma di Rosburgo	Verdi.
Cavatina	Anna Bolena	Donizetti.
Valse	Sympathic Tone	Gung'l.
Selection	Scotch	Hartmann.
Galop (vocal)	Fun of the Ball	Mariott.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 10 A. M.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Captain Scorgie, Poona Detachment, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, handed over charge of the Detachment to Lieutenant Phillips on Friday night, proceeded to Bombay on Saturday morning, and left for Scotland by the Mail on Monday, on one year's furlough.

JURORS FINED.—Yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. C. Itchaar (of Messrs. J. P. Watson and Co.,) was fined by Mr. Justice Bayley Rs. 15 for non-attendance. Messrs. Randle and Jolliffe, who were fined on Monday last, had their fines remitted, the former on the excuse that he missed the train from Narel, and the latter on the excuse that he missed the train at the Churney Road Station and had to come to court by a tram-car. Mr. Vitters, of the Accountant General's Office, who was also fined, sent a friend to represent that he (Mr. Vitters) attended his office on Monday morning, that he was taken ill, and went home. His fine was not remitted.

THEFT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindu, named Gujoo Luckoo, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Martin Burns, chief constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, of stealing four pieces of gunny, the property of that Company. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN THE HARBOUR.—William Ford, a seaman of the American ship Victoria, was yesterday convicted, at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, of committing theft of sixteen Government currency notes of Rs. 50 each, and a revolver valued at Rs. 50, the property of Captain Bayley, the master of that vessel. He was sentenced to one year's hard labour in the House of Correction.

A CASE OF STABBING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, a Manilla man, the quarter-master of the B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Patna, was charged before Mr. W. Webb with causing grievous hurt to a police constable with a sheath knife on the day previous at Mazgaon. The complainant, who is now lying in a precarious state, had his deposition taken by the above Magistrate, and the case was postponed for hearing to the 22nd instant, the prisoner being remanded to jail.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. MANILLA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Manilla, Captain Dodero, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Genoa:—

FROM GENOA.

Mr Teichman	Mr Tridell
Mr Russell	Mrs Tridell
Mrs Russell	Mr A Loewangard
Mr T Manson	Miss Mary Barthasardi
Mr Shaw	Mr and Mrs Moyle.
Mrs Shaw and two children	

FROM SUEZ.—Sigr. Moronduzzo.

DEPARTURE OF THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL.

THE following is the list of passengers per "Hall" Line s. s. Branksome Hall, which sails this afternoon for Liverpool:—

Mr J Smith	Mrs Crosthwait and infant
Mrs Smith and infant	Master Crosthwait
Miss Ethel Smith	Miss Crosthwait
Mr Norman	Miss Hashagan
The Misses Rose	Rev J W Williams
Miss Muloany	Mrs Williams
Mr Littlewood	Miss Williams
Mr Martin	Mrs Lee
Miss Martin	Dr S J Howard
Lt Col Forteath	Mrs Howard and 2 children
Mrs Connor and 2 children	Miss Carr
Mrs Blackwell and infant	Mr S Mackichan
Miss Mary Blackwell	Master Henderson
Mr George Blackwell	Mr J S Stevenson
Col Mathias	Mr A H Read
Mrs Mathias	Mr Joseph Halse
Mr Crosthwait	Mr Henry Garland

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship Jumna, 4,173 tons, Captain G. Parsons, will sail to-day for England, with 36 officers, 28 ladies, 42 children; and also 405 men (invalids), 104 women, and 284 children.

The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Major and Mrs A E Arbuthnot and 4 children, General Duty	Surg Major and Mrs R Batho and 2 children, A M D
Captain and Mrs G H Woodward and child, 2-2nd Foot	Surg Major D Mackie, A M D
Lieut R T Handford Flood, 2-2nd Foot	Surg F E Barrow, A M D
Lieut and Mrs M Laughorne and 2 children, R E	Major R J Stewart, 65th Foot
Colonel and Mrs G W Muriel and child, 73rd Foot	Lieut H S Hassard, 65th Foot
Captain and Mrs W E Twyning and 2 children, 18th Foot	Lieut W S Walford, R A
Lieut and Mrs A Park and child, 18th Foot	Captain R C Grams, 51st Foot
Captain H W Southbridge, Staff Corps	Surg G R Triphook, A M D
Captain and Mrs E M L Marriett, Genl List	Surg Major Ramsboth, A M D
Captain A S Wynne, 51st Regt	Captain and Mrs W C Morris and child, Genl List
Riding Master H Hubbard, 13th Hussars	Lieut and Mrs L L Fenton and 2 children, Staff Corps
Major and Mrs C S Harvey, R A	Major R E Drysdale, R A
Surg Genl and Mrs J L C Stewart and child, A M D	Major J Blakeley, 3rd Foot
Captain W Forster, 60th Rifles	Lieut L S Steel, 2-15th Foot
Major Genl and Mrs G R Brown and 2 children, R H A	Major E Baker, R A
Surg Major G L Davie, A M D	Captain B S B Lockyer, R A
	Lieut and Mrs G M Stevens and 2 children, R A
	Lieut H E Everard, 29th Foot
	Captain L Masse, 67th Foot
	Captain W H M Jackson, 81st Foot
	Captain A J F Reid, Staff Corps
	Captain and Mrs G N Aitkinson and child, 85th Foot.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

The following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

RAPE.

Vishwas Nanek was charged with the above offence and claimed to be tried. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. During the last Holi holiday, prisoner was employed on the premises now occupied by Messrs. Bolton and Co. On the morning of the 11th March last, the day after the Holi, the girl was sent by her mother to the house in question to demand of the prisoner two annas which were owing from him for the washing of his clothes by the girl's parents. The prisoner, who was sitting on the ground floor with two other men, told the girl to follow him upstairs where, he said, he would pay her the money. She did so, and prisoner, having taken her into a room on the third storey, fastened the door from inside and committed the offence. She cried out when he put a gag to her mouth. A report was subsequently made to the police, and prisoner was arrested.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

THEFT.

Two noted characters, Deen Mahomed Ebrahim and Shaik Ebrahim Abdoola, were charged, prisoner No. 1 with committing theft of a case of liquor, valued at Rs. 12-8, the property of Jametjee Nowrojee, a liquor merchant residing at Payduni; and prisoner No. 2 with the abetment of the commission of the above offence. The jury found both prisoners guilty, and No. 1 was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, No. 2 to transportation for a term of six years.

Balkrishna Sewa *alias* Amruta Luximon *alias* Amruta Gopal, a Hindu lad about sixteen years of age, was charged with stealing a coat and pair of trowsers, the property of a sepoy, and also with receiving the said property knowing the same to have been stolen. The prisoner was found guilty, and the Court sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment

The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

ALARMING FIRE AT COLACHEL.

OUR (*Madras Times*) Colachel correspondent writes:—On the evening of the 9th instant the quiet village of Colachel was the scene of a rather serious fire, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock. The glow of a fire was observed in the direction of the flag-staff, and the European residents were observed running towards the scene of the conflagration in undress, being alarmed for the safety of the coffee stores. The fire originated in one of the Sircar salt sheds, but how no one can tell, though there are surmises. Five large sheds were recently erected for storing a large quantity of salt which the Sircar sent from Quilon. Four of the sheds, which were filled with salt, were completely burned to the ground, and the loss will be rather heavy on the Sircar. The flag-staff had a narrow escape. A slight westerly breeze was blowing at the time which fanned the flames and carried them towards the fishermen's houses, and about fifty of them were burnt down, and a great many families will be homeless. When the fire was at its height, the wind fortunately changed towards the north, but for which the whole fishing village would, in all probability, have been in flames. Every effort was made to stop the progress of the fire by all the Europeans, and by a small portion of natives; the bulk of the latter were perfectly paralyzed and would do nothing but stare at the destruction. The effect was something grand while the fire lasted, the heavens being lit up with the fiery glow, and altogether the scene was most picturesque.

THE MADRAS LADY MEDICOS.—Miss Beale, who lately passed out so successfully from our local Medical College, applied to the Straits Settlements for an appointment in the medical service of that Colony, and that Government, in reply, have stated that they have no suitable appointment at present which can be offered to her, but in the event of there being a vacancy she will be offered the refusal. Miss White, another lady-practitioner, is now studying Hindustani, as she has been promised an appointment in the Nizam's service, and will leave this for Hyderabad as soon as she passes the prescribed examination in Hindustani. Mrs. Scharlieb is studying in London in order to take a degree in medicine, and will return to Madras by the end of this year, and will, we have no doubt, secure a good practice here and in the provinces amongst Hindu and Mahomedan females.—*Madras Times.*

A SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY.—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Times*:—"A native physician of great repute in Southern India addressed the local Government, stating that he has a specific for the above disease, and requested that he be permitted to try his remedy in the Leper Hospital at Madras. The Madras Government, after careful consideration, informed the native doctor that they are unable to give him a ward in the leper hospital, and referred him to the Surgeon-General, I. M. D. The Surgeon-General has given him a few lepers to be treated and brought back to him within six months. The native, with the zeal and energy which characterises them, commenced his treatment at the begining of this year, and up to date has effected a cure of one of the lepers, and the others are in a fair way to recovery. We dare say that before the expiration of six months, the doctor will bring back to the Surgeon-General the lepers entrusted to his care sound in health and free from this loathsome disease. The Government on the report of the Surgeon-General are to take such measures to procure the services of this native in the Leper Hospital."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM MARCH 22ND TO 28TH INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle on Tuesday, and, embarking at Portsmouth, reached Cherbourg at about 6 in the evening. Her Majesty landed the next day and proceeded to Paris, arriving at the British Embassy shortly after 6 p.m. The Queen yesterday received President Grévy, and in the evening resumed her journey to Italy.

The King of the Belgians received on Saturday a deputation from the Church Missionary Society, to whom he expressed his thanks for the assistance rendered by Dr. Baxter of that society to Belgian explorers in Central Africa.

The Empress of Austria has abridged her stay in Ireland on account of the distressing accounts of the inundations in Hungary, and has returned to Vienna.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Duke of Somerset having remarked upon the unhealthy climate of Cyprus, Lord Salisbury explained that works at Famagosta had been undertaken with a view to form a good and healthy harbour. On Monday the Duke of Cambridge stated that he had no recollection of, and could find no written communication from, Lord Chelmsford mentioning the uncertain state of his health. On Tuesday Lord Lansdowne moved a resolution condemnatory of the policy of Sir Bartle Frere in declaring war against the Zulu King, and censuring the Government for retaining the High Commissioner in his office after expressing disapproval of his conduct. Lord Cranbrook replied, and the debate was continued by Lord Blachford, Earl Carnarvon—who approved Sir Bartle Frere's retention of office—Lord Stanley of Alderley, Earl Cadogan, Lord Kimberley, Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Beaconsfield, and Earl Granville. Upon a division, the resolution was negatived by 156 to 61. Last night the proceedings were brief in duration and limited in interest.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he would introduce his Budget on April 3. Upon the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Sir H. James called attention to some defects in the working of the Judicature Acts, and recommended certain changes. A debate ensued, in which varying opinions were expressed; but, after a statement by the Attorney General, the proposed resolution was withdrawn. The House met on Saturday for a few minutes to advance Supply Bills. On Monday, Sir C. Dilke called attention to the administration of Cyprus, alleging causes of personal ill-treatment, and especially complaining of the system of forced labour. The debate was continued for some hours, the value of the island to Great Britain and the propriety of its transfer to the British Crown being questioned by many speakers on the Opposition side; but no definite motion was made, and the subject eventually was allowed to drop. On Tuesday night Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Colonel Stanley, replying to questions, said that four Majors-General had been sent to South Africa, and that in the event of any casualty the senior would succeed to the chief command. Mr. Samuelson moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Agricultural Holdings Act, basing his motion upon the ground that the provision for giving tenants compensation for unexhausted improvements had not been carried out in practice. Mr. O'Donnell moved an amendment declaring the necessity of appeal against exorbitant rents and for security of tenure in England and Ireland. The debate was continued for some hours, and several other amendments of a less stringent character were suggested; but, upon a division, the motion was negatived by 166 to 115. On Wednesday Sir J. M'Kenna moved the second reading of a Bill to repeal the Irish Convention Act, but, after debate, it was withdrawn in order to introduce a modified measure. Last night, after many questions had been put and replied to, Sir C. Dilke moved a resolution censuring Sir Bartle Frere for declaration of war against the Zulu King, to which Colonel Mure proposed an amendment condemning the Government for allowing the war to begin with insufficient preparations. The debate was continued by Sir A. Gordon, Mr. Marten, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and was adjourned.

Major O'Reilly, M.P., has been appointed Roman Catholic paid Commissioner of Intermediate Education in Ireland in place of the Rev. Dr. Molloy, resigned. Mr. Justin M'Carthy, a well-known novelist, is a Home Rule candidate for the seat thus vacated for Longford.

In a proceeding against the Mayor of Birmingham, acting as chairman, for directing the expulsion from a public meeting on the Afghan War of a person whom he had regarded as interrupting the proceedings, the stipendiary magistrate decided that the Mayor had acted without sufficient justification. The formal decision was, however, adjourned to enable the parties to draw up a case for appeal.

A football match between representatives of England and of Ireland was played on Monday at Kennington-oval, and resulted in the success of the English team.

Clumber-house, near Nottingham, the residence of the Duke of Newcastle, was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning.

Money has not been much wanted during the week, but rates are pretty well maintained. The stock markets have not been in the least active, and without having shown much movement during the week they closed tolerably steady all round.

OBITUARY.—Col. W. Geddes, C.B., Ben Ret.; Lieut.-Col. G. H. Gordon, Ben. Ret.; Capt. T. D. Chatterton, half-pay, Mad. S.C.; Maj. F. C. Hell, Bo. Ret.; Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.; Sir J. C. Carden, Bart.; Lord A. Beauclerk; Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Woodford, K.C.B.; Sir Jas. Lumsden; the Hon. Lady Head; W. Martin, late Ben. M.S.; Archdeacon Garbett.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received *via* Madeira from Cape Town up to March 5. No attack had been made upon Natal, and it was expected that an attempt would be made immediately to relieve Colonel Pearson at Ekowe; but a large force of Zulus will have to be encountered. Oham, a brother of Cetywayo, displays a desire to renew friendly relations with the British, but a Basuto chief, Moirosi, has made an attack upon the house of the British magistrate, and a general disposition of unfriendliness is observed among that tribe.

The French Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, by a majority of 315 votes against 128, passed a resolution in favour of removing the sittings of the Legislature from Versailles to Paris.

The Russian Government has addressed a circular to the other Powers pointing out the danger of civil war occurring in Eastern Roumelia upon the retirement of the Russian troops, and suggesting the expediency of a mixed European occupation of the province for a limited period.

The Porte has complained to the European Governments that great oppression is practised towards Mussulmans by the Bulgarian population in Roumelia.

Another attempt at assassination of a Government official has been made at St. Petersburg. General Drenteln, chief of Police, on his way to attend a Council of Ministers, was fired at without effect by a man on horse back, who succeeded in escaping.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Overland Mail.)

THE subjoined communication is from the Chief Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation:—

SIR,—At the request of my Court of Directors, I beg to hand you the accompanying notice, which kindly insert in your next issue.—Your obedient servant, P. CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, London, E. C., March 24, 1879.

"The Directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation will announce in their Report that heavy losses sustained during the last six months, and provision for the depreciation in their Indian and other securities—which they trust may be only temporary—will preclude the declaration of any further dividend for the year 1878, and will absorb nearly the whole of their reserve fund.

"The accounts are now being audited, and the Report and balance-sheets will be forwarded to the proprietors without delay."

At this time last year, as against a net profit of 155,758*l.*, a sum of 175,000*l.* was withdrawn from the reserve fund which was then half a million, to meet losses, described a of an exceptional character, and incurred chiefly at the Ceylon and Port Elizabeth branches. At Port Elizabeth the "unexpected insolvency of one of the largest customers of the bank" was assigned as the cause of the loss, and in Ceylon there where serious irregularities; the consequence being that at both the branches referred to the conduct of the managers was visited with the displeasure of the directors. The Board then stated they had "every reason to hope that a few years of ordinary prosperity" would "enable them while maintaining the present dividend, to restore the reserve fund to its former amount." At the subsequent and last meeting, held on Oct. 16 last, while the balance of net profit available for dividend was stated at 91,240*l* of which 75,000*l.* was applied to a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, thus leaving a balance of 16,240*l.* to be carried forward, the Chairman Mr. George Arbuthnot said he "hoped that during the present half-year they would be able to pay as good a dividend, and carry forward a similar balance." He added that the bank held about 71,000*l*, of bills drawn on the City of Glasgow Bank (the sensation caused by the failure of which was still fresh), but he intimated that he "had no doubt that the shareholders would receive every penny of the amount." It was further mentioned that all the irregularities connected with the branches had been written off.

The directors have now seen the necessity for re-valuing all the bank's Indian and other securities, and in this mainly and in connection with further losses made, we believed chiefly in Autralia, nearly the whole of the reserve fund is absorbed, and the earnings which would otherwise have been distributee in dividend. It may be taken for granted that the provision taken for bad debts and for depreciation of securities will reach nearly half a million. The directors take a wise course in frankly dealing with the losses; and as regards the re-valuation of securities, it is to be hoped that the depreciation is only temporary.

(The Times City Article, March 27.)

The announcement made by the Oriental Bank Corporation had an adverse effect on its shares to-day. They fell at one time to 17, buyers, and all other bank shares suffered in sympathy. It would, perhaps, have been better had the announcement of the intentions regarding the dividend and the losses been accompanied by a few details, as there is reason to fear that the public takes too gloomy a view of the position. The bank has frankly acknowledged its loses instead of hiding them, and that of itself speaks strongly in its favour. Compared with its total resources, moreover, these losses are of small importance. Outside the range of these losses the bank has a most extensive and sound business, which, with better times, should soon enable it to retrieve its position. Since the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank it has probably been put to a greater strain than any other Eastern bank, owing to its shareholders and depositors being so largely Scotch. These depositors and shareholders have in many cases been also shareholders or trustees in the Glasgow Bank, and have been forced to call in their capital at a most incovenient time, involving some extra loss on exchange and depreciation in the shares. Facts like these ought to be borne in mind just now, and allowance made for the difficulties to be contended against.

ON Sunday last, the 6th instant, a heavy rain and hail storm passed over the northern part of the district, doing considerable damage to coffee estates in blossom, about Seegoor and Kulhutty. Where the blossom had set, no injury was sustained. The clouds travelled towards the Wynaad, where, no doubt, they precipitated their contents.—*South of India Observer.*

THE ZULU WAR.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR BARTLE FRERE. SPEECH BY LORD CHELMSFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 4, NOON (*via* Plymouth).

THE most important news this week is the report that Oham, Cetywayo's brother, is, with his people, about to make submission to Colonel Wood. Up to the present hour no official confirmation of the report has been received, but it is by many competent judges thought extremely probable. Before the commencement of hostilities the Zulus were known to be divided in their councils, and this man, Oham, was generally considered as the leader of the peace party. The defection of such a powerful chief and so large a following would compel Cetywayo to submit, and the prospect of this may be the cause of the extraordinary inactivity of the Zulus. Another week has passed without the threatened advance being made, and the only fighting reported is the assault on Makahees Kop by a body of natives under Captain Harvey when nine of the enemy were killed and some cattle and sheep captured. A prisoner, captured by our scouts, reports a Zulu army near Ekowe, but the latest news from Colonel Pearson makes no mention of it.

The Shah left Simon's Bay for Natal on Saturday.

The aspect of affairs in Basutoland is still very critical. The latest news from the camps at Palmeitfontein reports the Basutos as gathering on the banks of the Telle, the boundary of the colony and Basutoland, and fearing an attack the British forces were called to arms at three o'clock in the morning; no collision, however, occurred. Letsea has sent his son Lerothodi to Mr. Austein to inquire particulars and Lerothodi afterwards went to Moirosi to urge him and his people to disperse. The Government has authorised Mr. Clough to raise five hundred Fingoes for service, and requested the Alival (?) to invite, the enrolment of one hundred mounted volunteers. Mr. Austen had on the Sunday previous to the attack on his house been compelled to leave his place at the mercy of the rebels, who destroyed every article of furniture. Mr. Thomas, a trader at Quithing, has also had to fly from his station. An application has been made to the Supreme Court for the release of the Girqua prisoners taken during the last war, and at present detained in Cape Town. The real question at issue is whether they are rebels or prisoners of war. The country has been annexed by the Colony, but the act has not yet received the sanction of the Crown. Mr. Palgrave, the Special Commissioner to Damaraland, has returned to Cape Town. The Boers intend holding a mass meeting in the neighbourhood of Heidleburg on the 18th of March, and have invited Sir Bartle Frere, who intends attending it if possible.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Correspondent of the Standard.)

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 27.

The Nyanza arrived in Plymouth Sound this evening with dates from Cape Town to the 5th. Among her passengers is the Rev. Mr. Wakefield, who had an interview with Sir Bartle Frere at Pietermaritzburg. Sir Bartle Frere said he had thoroughly made up his mind to his policy before the war began, and intended to adhere to it. Sir Bartle expressed himself distinctly and decidedly that he did not intend in any way to swerve from the original course of action which he had laid down for himself. The Zulus would have to be fought until they are taught who are the masters.

The Special Correspondent of *Cape Argus* telegraphs from Pietermaritzburg, March 4:—

"Cetywayo has caused intense disappointment in certain circles in that he has continued to refrain from making any attack upon the Colony. His inaction is attributed to various motives, but there is strong reason to believe that through reasons of policy rather than strategy, he was determined upon remaining with his own borders, and acting strictly upon the defensive. Reports are gaining ground that a general desire for peace is manifest in Zululand. It is even said that messengers came in some days back with a request for terms, and that the High Commissioner insisted upon unconditional submission. Meanwhile her Majesty's forces remain everywhere ensconced behind the line of their entrenchments.

"It is understood that the expedition for the relief of Ekowe, which seemed likely to be undertaken as soon as the Shah's complement of men had freed the present garrison at the Lower Tugela, will now be deferred until the arrival of further reinforcements, the Zulus being suspected of an intention to make a supreme effort to frustrate the contemplated object, whether it be by forcing through a convoy or by bringing away a portion of the garrison. Native runners are frequently sent from the Fort to the Tugela, but only a small proportion succeed in running the gauntlet. From the most recently arrived of these messengers it is gathered that the enemy has broken up the road traversed by Pearson's column in its march up to Ekowe. The locality of the Fort is one of the most salubrious spots in Zululand and the health of the troops there is reported to be upon the whole satisfactory. Small foraging parties are repeatedly sent out to raid upon the enemies' mealie gardens, and one of such parties recently succeeded in getting as far as Cetywayo's old kraal, which was committed to the flames. Colonel Glyn's column still remains scattered about in small detachments, occupying fortified posts along the Midland road. The health of these detachments, especially that at Helpmakaar, is simply deplorable, though official statements are not furnished for public information. Several officers have been ordered away to other parts of the command. Wood and Rowlands have joined hands across the Pongolo, and they are now actively in concert against small irregular bodies of the enemy infesting the disputed territory on both sides of that river. Encounters are but of rare occurrence, though severity appears to be characteristic of both sides when a meeting occurs.

"Lord Chelmsford is back again in this city. While at Krantz Kop he directed that the non-commissioned officers of the Native Contingent stationed there, some hundred and fifty in number, should be formed into a separate mounted corps. This alteration has given great offence to some of the parties concerned, and I am informed that a number of officers have already sent in their resignations.

"The sickness at Helpmakaar is rapidly upon the increase. A letter just received informs me that out of the fifty-six men originally composing the local corps of the Caribineers only eleven are now left fit for duty. Intelligence received from Ekowe reports a great scarcity of provisions; many of the oxen have died from starvation.

"From the Transvaal it is reported that a meeting of those who signed the Wonderfontien Covenant is to be held on the 18th, for the purpose of learning what concessions the High Commissioner is prepared to make. The strategy of Lord Chelmsford and the broad plan of the Commissioner's policy are both being vigorously assailed in the newspapers. A general want of confidence in the authorities, civil and military, Colonial as well as Imperial, extending to honesty of purpose no less than to agility of action, is one of the most noticeable features of the situation."

The *Cape Times*, commenting on the news from England, says:—"The British Government, as we expected, is resolved to wipe out the defeat in Zululand. In the telegram received from St. Vincent, will be found the detail of military reinforcements under orders to proceed to Natal. So far the laboured attempts made in certain quarters to represent the gentle Zulu as a pacific person, merely standing on the defensive, have not been successful. We trust that before many weeks have passed away a blow will be dealt to the savage despotism of Cetywayo from which there will be no recovery."

During Lord Chelmsford's visit to the Lower Tugela, he addressed the troops in garrison at Fort Pearson. A report in the *Times of Natal* says that in alluding to the disaster at Isandula, he stated that it was his firm conviction that the troops there would have been more than sufficient to have repulsed the attack of the eighteen thousand or twenty thousand Zulus reported to have been there, if they had only kept together and had not lost their formation; and that the loss of the five companies of the 1-24th and one of the 2-24th, than which the Queen never possessed better or finer soldiers, was attributable to this one fact; and also to their not having enough ammunition handy. The General advised them not to despise the enemy, but to stop him by accurate and steady firing, and then after all their ammunition was expended they had their bayonets, and they knew how to use them. They must always take up firm and favourable position, and then on no account change it, but fight it out and not break their ranks, even fighting back to back rather than lose their formation. Lord Chelmsford concluded by saying that doubtless they would be eager to cross the river, but that he must ask them to have patience and wait till reinforcements arrived in about a month. He only hoped that they might shortly have an opportunity of showing what they were made of.

A special telegram from Durban states:—"It is thought, not in Durban alone, but throughout the colony, that the General and his advisers now exaggerate the enemy's powers, both moral and material, as much as they despised and under-estimated them at the beginning of the recent campaign. After ably discussing the probabilities of an invasion, a letter to one of the Durban papers concludes with the following pungent remarks, which are entitled to notice as an echo of the undaunted sentiment of the day: 'I have tried hard,' says the correspondent 'to show there does not exist one real cause of alarm, and I earnestly solicit (and I know you will willingly receive) any refutation of anything I have stated above. I wish some one of the alarmists would state his grounds for alarm, but I am afraid he could not. I was pleased to see the Mayor had no hesitation in stating at the late defence meeting that he saw no reason to fear danger. On all hands I am told the General himself is the prime cause of the scare by the manner in which he insisted on immediate and thorough defence, and all without giving a single reason for so doing. He has scared us sufficiently now, and to our permanent detriment. Let him now scare the Zulus.' Little though the confidence be that is reposed in the military authorities, still less reliance is placed upon the Civil Government and its officers. The condition of its public service has long been one of the scandals of Natal. There are some noteworthy exceptions of course; but as a general rule, the Government seems to have got hold of the wrong stamp of men to begin with, and then to have put all those that are round in square holes, and *vice versa*. When a man once gets into the service it appears impossible to remove him no matter how incapable or unworthy he may prove. Grey hairs or family interest are protection sufficient against all the penalties of incompetence or dishonesty. When a crisis such as the present occurs, we see what can only be expected when small men (and underpaid) are invested with large responsibilities. Whole departments exhibit a complete disorganisation and break down, while individual officers either fold their arms and do nothing (perhaps a wise course under the circumstances) or make things worse by the eccentricity of their action. From the Lieutenant Governor downwards it is pretty much the same. One Officer entrusted with a most responsible post seeks personal safety in flight from the colony and trusts to providence for obtaining his leave of absence in due course—that being a small matter, about which no great difficulty need be apprehended. Another genious issues instructions to the people of his magistracy about going into laager, from which it is sufficient to quote only one clause for proof of incompetency, or something worse. It runs as follows:—'Should the necessity occur for retreating to laager, all those who remember that not a sparrow falleth to the ground without the knowledge and will of the Creater will, as all the inhabitants are exhorted to do, make their preparations and effect their retreat with calmness and judgment, and avoid the undue hurry and panic which become contagious, and do more harm than the enemy himself.'

Very interesting details to hand respecting Colonel Pearson and the rumours concerning him. The news was said to have been received in two ways—through spies in the service of Bishop Schroder, and through Zulus living on the enemy's side of the river shouting their gossip to friends living upon this. As to the nature of the reported occurrence there was considerable discrepancy in the several accounts. The one said that Pearson had sent out a small decoy party and drawn the enemy on to the fort springing a mine upon him when he came in its immediate neighbourhood, and then sallying forth with the great body of his force pursuing the enemy for several miles with great slaughter, and finally burning down two of his principal military kraals. The other report had it that Pearson himself had been decoyed, and had lost two-thirds of the force with which he had made his sortie. The former story being the more easy of belief and more in accord with the general wish it was adopted, not only by the indiscriminating public, but also by those whose acceptance of the report almost gave it an air of authenticity. The wires were accordingly set to work, and a detailed account of the good news published in Cape Town in time to catch the steamer homeward bound was almost enough to remove one's scepticism; when a leading colonist gave it out that an old servant of his, a Zulu, who had left him just before the war, had returned and given him the most graphic accounts of the manner in which the attack was made and repulsed, how the ground was poisoned, how the air was suddenly full of dust and smoke and fragments of human bodies, how almost before the sound of the explosion had died away numbers of soldiers were observed issuing from the fort, and how a panic then set in amongst the Zulus, who fled in all directions, pursued by the shot and shell and bullets of the white man. It was on the 13th that this affair was reported to have taken place; but day succeeded day without bringing any confirmation of the report, without bringing any news indeed as to the welfare of the beleaguered garrison. It was not until the 21st that the story was finally disproved by the arrival of runners at Fort Tenedos, bringing tidings to the 18th, but no word concerning the attack reported four or five days before. How did the *canard* get about? That was the question raised when the falsity of the story was clearly established. Some declared it to be a *ruse* of the enemy designed to encourage a movement towards Ekowe from the Lower Tugela. But there were others, and I think the majority, who had a lurking suspicion that the report had been got up to serve some other purpose. To be ten days without intelligence from an advanced post not more than twenty miles from the border as the crow flies is a fact which says but little for the ingenuity and resources of those in whom these two qualities should be undoubted. Ekowe can be seen from Krantz Kop. At the former place there are engineers to any number, and if there are none at Krantz Kop there are plenty within a couple of days' march. If the engineers are not equal to the occasion, which it would be difficult to believe, there can be no doubt that communication would be speedily established by giving the Naval Brigade a chance.

The last has not yet been heard concerning the retreat from Ekowe. The committee of the Durban Club is about to call upon a certain commanding officer on its list of members to resign, or demand a court of inquiry, for permitting himself to be called a coward by a man in the ranks, and taking no notice of the imputation, either by ordering the offenders arrest or inviting an official inquiry.

The *Natal Witness* has had a trenchant article condemnatory of the purpose which is supposed to be at the root of the present inaction. It states that the General Commanding her Majesty's forces has, to the disgust of the great bulk of military men, returned his sword, into its sheath and placed his tongue at the service of the High Commissioner. The High Commissioner has been warned that if he should engage in hostilities with the Boers not all the perfumes of Arabia will be able to sweeten his political reputation. It was added:—"South Africa, long disunited, has now been given a policy which may be supported with one voice from ocean to ocean; it is the policy of growth, progress, peace, and moderation, as opposed to the policy of haste, bombast, and bayonets; it is a policy which seeks to weld South African society into one instead of splitting it into three; it is a policy whose first and last word is South Africa for Africans: it is a policy that repudiates with indignation the suggestion that South Africa is to be turned into an Algeria, where the soldier and not the civil magistrate is to be the symbol of peace and order; it is a policy which, asking only justice from the mother country, declines either favour or interference; and it is above all a policy that recognises practical aims, and the high responsibility of the European towards the native races of South Africa."

The unwelcome news of a threatened outbreak of the Basutos has not been followed by anything more alarming than a report that the house of M. Austin, the resident magistrate with Merosi, has been burned to the ground. As far as can be gathered from those best qualified to express an opinion on the subject, there seems little reason to fear any serious outbreak in Basutoland. The large majority of the natives are said to be thoroughly loyal, and the most powerful Chief, Letsea, is represented as able and willing to chastise and who venture upon acts of rebellion. Every precaution, however, is being taken by the Government to meet any emergency which may arise. The Attorney General has left Cape Town for the Northern border, for the purpose of instituting a searching inquiry into the outbreak there and as a considerable force of Colonial Volunteers is now on the spot, it is hoped a settlement is not very far distant.

THE BATTLE OF ISANDULA.

THE following graphic letter from Private Wilson 2-24th Regiment, dated Rorke's Drift, February 22 1879, has been kindly sent to us (*Standard*):—

"Dear Mrs. M.—Since last I wrote to you we have tramped many a long and weary mile—when I say a long one, I mean that there is a great difference in the miles out here and at home, the distance being measured by a horse ride or so many hours. It is just one twelve-month since we left dear Old England; certainly the time does seem to have passed away quickly, which I have no doubt is owing to the change of scene, and there is no mistake but that we have had plenty of that if it could do us any good. I daresay long before this reaches you the news of the sad calamity that has befallen us will be spread through England. I will try and give you the details of it as near as possible.

"On the evening of the 21st a large body of Zulu Kaffirs were seen about fourteen miles from our camp—the place is called Isandula. An outlying picket was sent out, comprised of Mounted Police, Natal Carabineers, and Native Contingent.

"Nothing occurred that was at all alarming that night. We received orders to be up very early the next morning and without noise, as we were going to attack them. We had an early ration of coffee and biscuit, and then proceeded on our journey, leaving our camp standing with five companies of the 1-24th, two guns with the Artillery, Mounted Volunteers, and one battalion of the Native Contingent, also one company of the 2-24th, and a lot of Staff, and casuals to guard the camp. The force that went out consisted of four guns, Artillery, Mounted Infantry, and a few Mounted Police, also six companies of our own regiment. Twenty-three of us were warned for stretcher duty. We met with no opposition on our way, the mounted men reporting that the enemy retired as we advanced. We jogged gaily on for about ten miles across country, fully expecting that we should drop across them before long. We next bent our course in a circular direction to pick up the other part of our column that had been on outlying picket. Just before we came in sight of them we heard some firing, and naturally made more haste to the spot; but at the best of times it is slow work when you have to climb such terrible hills as there are here, and the country all through seems to be composed of nothing else. We came up to them at last, and found that they had had a slight brush with a few of the enemy, killing about forty and taking eight prisoners. After skirmishing around for a while and finding there were no more of them close by we halted for a rest—in fact there seemed every prospect of us stopping here for the day. However, we had not halted very long when one of the mounted men rode in and told General Lord Chelmsford that our camp had been attacked. This left us in rather a curious situation, as we were expecting to meet with a large force just about this spot; but of course to look to our camp was the main point. The General rode off at once, leaving us to follow. It was now about two o'clock, and we had a distance of about fifteen miles to go before we reached the camp. We were told to put our best leg foremost, and there is no mistake about it that we did try our best to get back to the relief of our brother comrades, not even making a halt for a drink of water, although we needed it bad enough, until within about three miles of where the camp stood. Here the General halted us, formed up, and told us that our men had been overpowered, and that they (that is the enemy) were in possession of our camp and stores for the moment. Every one of us seemed to be dumbfounded, but when he told us that we should have to take it at the point of the bayonet, and that he knew he could trust in us, we gave him three hearty English cheers, and then he gave the order to advance. The evening was now closing in, and it was almost dusk as we neared the camp. We could see groups of Kaffirs (Zulus) scampering over the hills to the right of us; but more is the pity that they were too far out of range for us to fire at them. When within a thousand yards the Artillery fired about one dozen shells to clear the way, and beyond that all was as silent as the grave. Little did we dream what a spectacle we should lay our eyes on in the morning. It being now dark we could scarcely see before us as we now divided into two columns, one on the right and the other on the left of where our camp stood. When we gained the height on either side we lay down, glad enough to rest anywhere, for altogether we had accomplished a distance of at least thirty miles that day, suffering two disappointments, and then arrived too late to be of any assistance to the camp. It was fearfully cold lying out without a covering of any sort, and the heavy dew saturated our clothes, so that it soaked into our very bones. Truly the 22nd January is a day to be remembered among the First and Second 24th Regiment as well as a good many others. Early next morning we had to push on to Rorke's Drift, as it was dangerous for us to wait without a reserve of ammunition or commissariat. As we came down the hill to fall in a ghastly sight met our eyes—dead of both black and white strewn in all directions. Our fellows were horribly mutilated, and most of them stripped quite naked. Our tents were torn into shreds the ammunition carried away; the waggondrivers had their throats cut in their waggons; horses, bullocks, mules lay dead in every direction; everything of any value to us had been carried away, just leaving us with what we stood up in. We marched into Rorke's Drift and recrossed the Buffalo Hill. We found that the enemy had come down in great numbers and stormed the place; but the garrison happened to have had timely warning. This place—one of the many mission stations that there are in this country—was turned into a commissariat store for our column, and one company of about eighty men formed a kind of fort with sacks of oats, mealies, boxes of biscuits, and anything else that they could get hold of. They bravely defended it, killing about four hundred Zulus, who where all lying around the place when we came there. The next morning we had to bury them, and the men seemed to make great sport of it.

"We thought that we should hear something of at least a few of our other men, or the 1st Battalion: but out of the five companies and band of the 1st and one of ours only two men of the 1st have escaped the massacre, and one of them happens to be Bella's husband. The two of them managed to get on spare horses that were handy. You will have to excuse this scribble as we have nothing convenient; indeed, I consider that I am one of the luckly ones in contriving to get this paper. But if I had fifty pounds I could not buy a stamp. We are told that the letters will go free. Until a few days ago we have been penned up in this miserable bit of a place without a big coat, blanket, or a change of clothing; but now we have got the two latter things, and we are employed every day building a wall and making our forts stronger. We lay down with our belts on, rifle and ammunition by our side. I have nothing more to tell you except that both Bob and I are still alive and kicking, thank God. We are continually expecting attacks here, but if they come they will get a warm reception.

"Give my love to all kind friends, and accept the same yourself.—Yours, "W. G. WILSON."

The following narrative from Mr. A. J. Secretan, dated Helpmaskaar, February 3, also contains many points of deep interest, especially in regard to the statement of Lord Chelmsford, that the English soldiers were killed in running away:—

"My Dear Father,—You will see by the above that we are back again in Natal, that is to say, the column with which the Natal Mounted Police were with, and I expect ere this you will have seen in the English papers the awful disaster that has occurred to our army, and the massacre of one thousand white men, including six hundred men of the 1st and 2nd 24th Light Infantry, twenty-seven of the Mounted Police, thirty-two Volunteers, one hundred officers of Native Forces, one hundred and fifty Artillery men, and the balance made up of transport riders and camp followers. We lost forty thousand pounds in cash, twelve hundred oxen, forty horses, one hundred and fifty wagons, a million rounds of ammunition, one thousand rifles and carbines, and forty thousand pounds' worth of men's kit, clothes, &c., that were left in the camp. The Zulus, in fact, after fighting desperately like fiends, took the whole camp, with two seven-pounder guns. It happened thus:—On the 21st January General Lord Chelmsford started from camp with eighty Natal Mounted Police, of whom I was one, and fifty volunteers, to scout the country. Well, we had not got ten miles before we saw a number of Zulus on a big hill, and a dozen of us went up close to see their number, and we made them out to be about six thousand, with a reserve of another four thousand on the other side. I was one of the twelve to ride on this difficult duty. A staff officer at once rode back to the camp, bringing back with him four guns, one hundred and eighty Artillerymen, four companies of the 24th, and the Natives. Well, we formed up on this hill nearly fifteen miles from camp, but the Zulus had all run away, so we waited till morning and advanced another five miles, but could only see a few stragglers here and there whom we at once shot without any casualties to our side, and we prepared to go back, when at three o'clock a staff officer came tearing towards us to say the camp had been attacked by ten thousand Zulus, and that they were fighting hand to hand with the men left behind when he left.

"This made every man look very serious, as we had left behind thirty-six of our men, and I was very anxious about poor Louis, who was one of the number. Well, we at once started back, for fear our own retreat would by cut off. We did not get back, however, before night had set in, and here we had to advance step by step, not knowing whether the enemy were there or not. When we got to about one hundred yards of the camp the four guns we had with us fired ten rounds each of grape, canister, and shell. The Zulus, however, after completing their work of destruction, had gone with the spoil, and we were foiled of our intentions to avenge our comrades. We had to keep awake all that night, with knives fixed and carbines and revolvers loaded with ball. We were lying amongst thousands of dead, both black and white, while oxen and horses had shared the same fate. Never did I think I should be the witness of such a terrible scene and slaughter. It was truly horrible. I myself was lying in a pool of blood, and a ghastly corpse was just beside me. What an awful suspense every one shared enough to turn one's hair grey; and how we prayed for daylight! I was up all the night before, as well as this; but the danger we were in kept me from sleep, as well as the anxiety about poor Louis. Morning at length came to our weary bodies, and we saw the scene of the battle. All the white men, with their entrails, noses, ears, and other parts of their body cut off and thrust in their poor dead mouths: sides slit up, and arms thrust in; horses and oxen all, lying about, stabbed and ripped up. We saw the British soldiers all lying formed up in a square, where they hod held their ground till all were slain where they stood. The gunners were stabbed to a man where they stood by their two guns, the captain himself being shot whilst in the act of spiking the last one.

"Our horses were almost dead beat, as this was the beginning of the third day they had not had their saddles off or their bits out of their mouths, day or night; they were just like bags of bones. Well, after the officers had gone round the sad scene we left about five a. m., twenty-five of the Natal Mounted Police forming a rear guard, of which I was one. On the road to Rorke's Drift we found all the way along torn clothes, dead bodies, &c., showing that the fiends had not spared a being so long as they could get near enough to assegai them. We found a few wounded Zulus and stragglers who were promptly despatched by us without mercy; our men were mad with revenge, and can you expect one to have the slightest piece of feeling for these wretches? Further along the road we came across four mounted police lying side by side, three stabbed, and one shot, the last named being poor Louis. He had all his clothes on, even to his spurs, but everything about him—arms, money, &c.—was gone; he was not in the least way mutilated. I think these four must have got so far on foot, and that they were followed up before they could get as far as the river, as there were no horses near. He was shot through the back of the head, and death must have ensued directly. I have the following from one of our fellows who escaped, and who when leaving saw Louis mounting his horse. Colonel Durnford called out to him 'What are you mounting for?' He replied, 'I have no more ammunition, sir. The officer then told him to stand his ground with his knife only, and Louis replied, 'Yes, sir, I will.' So you see while others were riding away and cutting their way through, Louis obeyed orders and stood with the soldiers until all the officers were killed and there were no orders to be heard, and then it was every man for himself, and all did the best they could, but to no purpose, as the Zulus are very fleet of foot, and as they have nothing to carry they travel very fast. Just as we reached the river a large body of Zulus were seen by us (the rear guard) about four hundred yards off, and we at once opened fire on them so as to give time to the main body and the General to cross. I thought we should share the same fate as the others, but we had orders to retreat just in time, and the Zulus did not follow us at all.

"You now have as long an account as I can give you on this one piece of paper, the only one to be had in the camp, although I could write pages and pages more if I had the material; however, you will see it in *The Standard*, whose Special War Correspondent was the first to get down to Maritzburg with a correct account. The supposed number that attacked the camp was twenty thousand, the number of Zulus killed was six thousand. We are now entirely destitute of clothing, &c., at least, have been for two weeks, as we saved nothing. I could write about my own miseries and what I have gone through these two weeks, but I am contented enough to have my life and good health as well. The Government are making and getting up a lot of things for us, but we still have to sleep on the ramparts of the fort we have made here, and have to sentrygo one hour out of four night after night. The people of Ladysmith have just presented the Volunteers and Mounted Police with a waggon load of most useful things, for which we are very grateful. The Government also are assessing our claims, and I believe will pay in full. I suppose we shall be on the border till we get the ten thousand men asked for from England, and then we shall be ordered over the river again; thus I shall be away in the Veldt for twelve months.—Yours, &c., "ARCHER J. SECRETAN."

APPEAL FOR DISMISSAL BY LORD CHELMSFORD.

(Standard.)

THE following letter was addressed by Lord Chelmsford himself to the Secretary for War on the 9th of February, and received by the latter on the 17th March. We venture to say that no such appeal for dismissal from a position to which he felt himself unequal, was ever before addressed by a General in the field commanding her Majesty's forces to the authorities at home. The italics are our own:—

"Durban, Natal, February 9, 1879.

"Sir,—I consider it my duty to lay before you my opinion that it is very desirable, in view of future contingencies, that an officer of the rank of Major General should be sent out to South Africa without delay.

"In June last I mentioned privately to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief that the *strain of prolonged anxiety and exertion, physical and mental, was even then telling on me.* What I felt then, *I feel still more now.*

"His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere *concurs in this representation*, and pointed out to me that the officer selected should be fitted to *succeed him in his position of High Commissioner.*

"In making this representation I need not assure you that it will be my earnest desire to carry on my duties for her Majesty's service *up to the fullest extent of my powers.*—I have, &c.,

CHELMSFORD, Lieutenant General."

THE following Despatch from Lord Chelmsford to the Secretary for War is published:—

"Fort Pearson, Lower Tugela, Feb. 14, 1879.

"SIR,—The letters to Colonel Pearson (a précis of which I forwarded to you last mail) safely reached him at Ekowe. One of the two messengers returned with a packet of letters, but unfortunately the second one, to whom was entrusted Colonel Pearson's answer to me, has not come in, and I have reason to believe he was killed. This is unfortunate, as I am not aware when or by which road Colonel Pearson will come. I am glad to find from Assistant Commissary General Healy that Colonel Pearson has supplies sufficient for his whole force until end of March. My information also goes to show that there is only a force of some 5,000 Zulus between him and this place, so he can force his way through if he desires to do so. Colonel Law, C. R. Artillery in South Africa, has just arrived from Helpmakaar to take command of this post until Colonel Pearson returns. Two companies of the 99th arrive here to-day from Stanger: the garrison here will then be—Imperial Mounted Infantry, 90; Natal Mounted Volunteers, 180; within reach patrolling the borders; five companies the 99th; two companies the Buffs; and the detachment from her Majesty's ship Tenedos. The news appears well founded that the Zulu main army have returned to their kraals for a short time, but will be reassembled by the new moon, when, I have no doubt, fresh action will be taken by them. Constant threats of raiding into Natal are received, which tends to alarm in Maritzburg, &c. I consider a raid very possible. No fresh news has been received by me from Colonel Wood since I wrote last. The expected reinforcement to the Naval Brigade from H. M. S. Boadicea has not arrived, owing to outbreak of small-pox on board, and it is very doubtful when it will be landed in Natal. H. M. S. Active, with the Admiral on board, is lying in sight off the mouth of this river ready to assist in any way. I shall remain here a few days longer in hopes of communicating with Colonel Pearson.—I have, &c.,

"CHELMSFORD, Lieutenant General."

CENSURE OF SIR BARTLE FRERE.

THE following Despatch from the Secretary for the Colonies to Sir Bartle Frere, indicates the views which her Majesty's Government have formed after very careful consideration of all the circumstances as detailed in his Despatches:—

"Downing-street, March 19, 1879.

"Sir,—I have refrained from any further discussion of the important points referred to in my Despatch of 23rd January until I could feel reasonably certain that I was in possession of all the principal facts and arguments which you would desire to place before her Majesty's Government with regard to your policy towards the Zulus. Your Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin have since been received; and I will now proceed to indicate to you the views which her Majesty's Government have formed, after very careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, as detailed at length in your Despatches and in your correspondence with Sir Henry Bulwer, and with the other able and experienced persons to whose information and opinions you have had recourse.

"In my Despatch of January 23d I observed that the terms which on the 11th of December you had dictated to Cetywayo, however necessary to relieve the Colony of Natal in future from an impending and increasing danger, were evidently such as he might not improbably refuse, even at the risk of war.

"The result which had been anticipated occurred; and, on the failure of the Zulu King to comply with your demands within the time named, you placed their further prosecution in the hands of the Lieutenant General Commanding-in-Chief, and the forces under his command invaded the Zulu country.

"There can be no question as to the danger to which such communities as Natal and the Transvaal are exposed, especially in the present restless and excited condition of the native mind, from the proximity of a barbarous nation like the Zulus, organised for war under a complete system of military despotism, and regarded by other tribes as the paramount native power in South Africa. Nor do her Majesty's Government underrate the risk of difficulties in the Transvaal and of native outbreaks elsewhere which might have been incurred, either by the publication of your boundary award apart from the demands which you deemed it necessary to make for a change in the whole system on which Cetywayo's power was based, or by the postponement of a settlement of the several questions at issue with the Zulus. But, though desiring to give full weight to these considerations, they cannot but think that the forces at your disposal were adequate to protect Natal from any serious Zulu inroad, and to provide for any other emergency that could have arisen, during the interval necessary for consulting her Majesty's Government upon the terms that Cetewayo should be called upon to accept; and they have been unable to find in the documents you have placed before them that evidence of urgent necessity for immediate action which alone could justify you in taking, without their full knowledge and sanction, a course almost certain to result in a war, which, as I had previously impressed upon you every effort should have been used to avoid.

"The communications which had passed between us as to the objects for which the reinforcements were requested and sent, and as to the nature of the questions in dispute with the Zulu King, were such as to render it especially needful that Her Majesty's Government should understand and approve any important step, not already suggested to them, before you were committed to it; and if that step was likely to increase the probability of war an opportunity should certainly have been afforded to them of considering as well the time as the manner of coming to issue—should it be necessary to come to issue—with the Zulu King. And though the further correspondence necessary for this purpose might have involved the loss of a favourable season for the operations of the British troops, and might have afforded to Cetywayo the means of further arming and provisioning his forces the circumstances rendered it imperative that, even at the risk of this disadvantage, full explanations should be exchanged.

"Her Majesty's Government do not fail to bear in mind the unusual powers reposed in you, and the corresponding responsibility which attaches to your office, as her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa and they gladly record their high appreciation of the great experience, ability and energy which you have brought to bear on the important and difficult task which you have undertaken. It is with great regret that they feel constrained to adopt the view which I have expressed of your omission to follow a course which appears to them, for the reasons I have stated, to have been peculiarly incumbent upon you in this instance. They cannot, however doubt that your future action will be such as to prevent a recurrence of any cause for complaint on this score; and they have no desire to withdraw, in the present crisis of affairs, the confidence hitherto reposed in you, the continuance of which is now more than ever needed to conduct our difficulties in South Africa to a successful termination.—I have, &c. "M. E. HICKS BEACH.

"Governor Sir Bartle Frere, Bart."

THE KING OF BURMA.

(*Rangoon Gazette.*)

THEEBAW being a young man placed on the throne by the exertions of the ministers, it was thought by the latter that he would allow them to govern the kingdom while he would be satisfied with a good civil list and accept the position of a constitutional monarch. Apparently the young prince was nothing loath. The position was new to him, and being allowed to launch out into a career of sensual enjoyment he allowed the ministers to do as they liked. The latter began to lose their heads and to frame rules and regulations which curtailed the prerogatives of the Crown and lowered its dignity. No one was supposed to speak to the young King or answer his questions on matters connected with the State without the express sanction of the Council of Ministers. Even a young and inexperienced prince must have noticed the anomaly of a King being so treated. Yet absorbed in his pursuit after pleasure he might not have cared much for a matter which, after all, relieved him of much trouble; but the ministers aimed to be reformers also, and being bent on a course of reform, they appear to have gone off at full gallop, riding roughshod over privileges and prejudices. They even attacked the religious classes, dismissing the greater number of the poongbees who had in the former reign fattened on the bounty of the King. There is no doubt that reform in this direction was much needed, for in and about Mandalay the number of the yellow robed gentry was such that their maintenance cost the late King something like a lakh of rupees per mensem. An attack on the clergy or their privileges is in every country a dangerous thing for any government to attempt, but in Burma it was especially so from the veneration with which the whole body is regarded, and the influence they exercise over the laity. Consequently this measure of the ministers in reducing the number of the clergy, effected as it was in too abrupt a manner, bore the natural consequences. Before the people had time to realise the intentions of the ministers a general feeling of dissatisfaction and fear, doubtless fostered by the dismissed poongbees, began to pervade the minds of the people, which the other reforms effected did not serve to allay. The restrictions placed on intercourse with the King began also to be more noticed, both by the King and the people, the latter feeling it as altogether unnatural that a King of Burma should be treated like a child. Now was the opportunity for the clergy, who, finding reform had commenced in their direction, did not know where it would end. The head of the clergy was said to have, by some remarks made to the young King, aroused him to the anomalous undignified position in which he stood, and to have tutored him how to assert his kingly power. The priest no doubt intended that the King should only do this in order that he might take the Government on himself and cut short the reforming tendencies of the ministers, little calculating that when the King, like a wild unbroken colt, had kicked over the traces he would become simply unmanageable. The result of this head poongbee's interference demonstrates clearly that clergymen should not mix themselves up in politics. He has raised the devil but has not been able to lay him. . . . . . We can hardly believe that a very young man, given up to wine and women, scarcely acquainted with the stern realities of life, or the cold calculating dictates of state policy, should at an age when generous feelings are most alive, suddenly develop into an assassin of the worst type. It has been advanced that the new councillors of the King had urged him to commit these enormities; but it is likewise commonly believed among Europeans in Mandalay that the real and secret instigator of the massacres is the Kenwoon Mengyee, the man who has been since the late King's death posing as the reformer and the enlightened minister. Believing from the way the young King was acting, drinking, and dissipating, that his career would be a short one; and having been the chief means of raising Theebaw to the throne, he feared that in the event of the latter's death, the succession of one of the imprisoned or exiled princes would naturally lead to his own death. Before Theebaw had run his short course and to ensure his own safety it was necessary then to give every competitor for the throne on whom hands could be laid their quietus. Assassins were also to go to Calcutta to despatch the princes there. These are said to be some of the considerations by which this wily minister is thought to have been actuated. A person passing near the Council Chamber is reported to have overheard the voice of the Kenwoon Mengyee saying, "Kill all of them." This may be susceptible of other constructions, but at the period these words were uttered they seemed to afford a terribly suspicious ground of indictment. We may be wrong in believing the report, but it is one which chimes in so well with the intriguing character of Burmese ministers in general, and the depravity of the present Court of Mandalay in particular, that we can hardly help crediting it, although we must admit that we have hitherto given the Kenwoon Mengyee at least credit for better things. We sincerely trust, however, that we may find these rumours to his prejudice are totally unfounded.

KEROSINE OIL.

SOME days ago a letter, signed Kerosine, appeared in our columns, complaining of the inferior quality of the kerosine oil generally procurable in Calcutta of late. We remarked at the time that our own experience tallied with that of our correspondent, and we have reason to believe that it would be widely endorsed by consumers of kerosine. The explanation that had suggested itself to us was that from some cause or other a large supply of inferior oil had got into the local market, and this view of the case seemed to gain confirmation from the fact that lately transpired in the Police Court. From a circular which lies before us, however, there appears to be some reason for thinking that the evil is of a more general and less temporary character than this explanation would imply. The falling off in the quality of the American oils has of late been so marked and general that a conference was recently held by the leading members of the trade in London to consider the matter. Their enquiries go to show that the deterioration is due to the exhaustion of the best wells, and that consequently, in the absence of fresh discoveries of wells yielding a superior quality of oil, it is likely to be permanent. Seeing how general the consumption of mineral oil has become, the matter is a most serious one, as affecting not only the public comfort but the public safety. For oil of low quality not only give a bad light but are liable to ignite at comparatively low temperatures, and are therefore most dangerous to use without adequate precautions. If no remedy could be found, mineral oil must, we suspect, sooner or later go out of favour as an illuminating agent, a result which, on the score of economy, if for no other reason, would be greatly to be regretted.

It would appear that there is a remedy, and a very simple one, for part at least of the mischief. It consists in the use of thicker wicks of loose texture with burners specially adapted to the oil. It is possible that various forms of burners might be devised to fulfil the necessary conditions.—*Englishman.*

THE LATE PROFESSOR CLIFFORD.

(*Saturday Review.*)

IT would be a great error to suppose from the versatility of Professor Clifford's character and the wide range of his tastes that there was anything frivolous or vacillating in his aims, or that his views of life lacked earnestness. No imputation could be more utterly contrary to the truth. Changeable he might be in his favourite pursuits; but this was with him almost a matter of principle. There was nothing that he regarded with greater dislike than a fixed, stereotyped habit of mind which renders the possessor unable or unwilling to receive new impressions or welcome new truths. This "crystallization" was with him synonymous with mental death. But under all this apparent variability there lay a deep and stable earnestness of purpose which guided him through life, and to the behests of which he never failed to give implicit obedience. Many could not but differ widely from him in their views of the right aims to cherish in life and the nature and sanction of our duty to our fellow-men, but those who would in such matters be his strongest opponents could not surpass him, in his strict obedience to what he felt to be the calls of duty. No prospect of advancement or gain could ever lead him to place in the second rank those matters which in his view of life ought to possess primary importance. By the conduct to which his conscientious adherence to his principles led him, he won the hostility both of those who sincerely held opposite opinions and of those who were careless as to the truth or falsity of the views of either side, but disliked the root-and-branch criticism of old and accepted notions, as being likely to lead to social complications the ultimate consequences of which were doubtful. For this latter class his contempt was unbounded; but to the former class he was much less severe, although perhaps in his writings his tone savoured little of a merciful spirit. The full vials of his wrath were reserved for a third class—namely, for men who could rightly command respect from their scientific attainments, but who, in his view, abused their position and knoledge to repeat the blunder of the theologians of a bygone day and concocted out of the imperfect scientific knowledge of the moment specious arguments in support of their special views, and thus represented them as demonstrated by reasoning which the growth of knowledge will in all probability soon show to be based on utterly incorrect conceptions. To those who thus misused their scientific knowledge he was indeed unsparing and they were made to feel what it was to have their scientific fallacies pitilessly dissected and held up to ridicule by one who was at least their equal in scientific attainments, and vastly their superior in accuracy of thought and literary power. But in so doing he was rendering at least an equal service to his foes and to his own party, for he was saving them from being tempted to bid for the momentary triumph which the support of such dangerous allies might have given them; and he was, in truth, performing that service which disputants on both sides can alike render—namely, he was lending his powerful aid in clearing the matter from false issues. And thus in the discussion of the great questions to which he devoted the later years of his life friends and foes alike will miss his pen. In his writings on these subject, as in everything which he did, there was so much real power; he showed himself so clearly to be an intellectual giant when he concentrated his energies on any subject, that his loss must be felt to be an injury to the progress of truth even by those who most differed from his conclusions. In all that he has left behind we find this same unrivalled strength exemplified; and though his admirers must always regret that he has left so little in comparison with what he would have done had such a brain been lodged in a stronger frame, yet they will be comforted by the thought that enough remains to enable those who are capable of sympathy with such a mind as his to estimate rightly the magnitude of the loss to the world that one so great should have been cut off at a time when he had but just emerged from his intellectual boyhood.

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AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockeryware, Plants, &c., &c., at Tent No. 4, near the Band Stand, lately occupied by Messrs. John Ryan and L. F. Turner.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the household furniture, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman the same consisting of rich cut glassware, white and gold dinner and dessert set best electroplatedware, consisting of tea set, butter pot, cruet and pickle frames, hotwater curry dishes, spoons and forks, dish covers, table and chamber candlesticks, camp tables, chairs, with and without arms, Madras pattern teak wood French polished sideboard, bookstand, splendid pictures, nicely carved French polished furniture consisting of drawing table, drawing-room chairs, and conversation couches, with spring and damask lining, ottoman, pier tables, reclining couches, teapoys, folding screen, long arm and rattan easy chairs, chiffoniers, brass bedstead, campcots, dressing and washing tables, mahogany dressing glasses, wardrobes, and chest of drawers, towel horses, clothes baskets, bath tubs, dispense tables, &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, Fort, by order of Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, Dawoodbhoy Kheroolabhoy Boharee, deceased, the following shares, viz.

11 Shares of the Colaba Spinning & Weaving Co. Limited.
1 Do. of the Jewraj Balloo Spinning & Weaving Co., Limited.
13 Do. of the Broach Mill Company, Limited.
2 Do. of the New Dhurrumsey Spinning & Weaving Co., Limited.
6 Do. of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Limited.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 16th April 1879. Auctioneer.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account of the Mortgagor, Hormusjee Bhicajee Kurrungie, the following property on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary ground, containing by admeasurement 101 square yards, with the dwelling-houses standing, whereof one house consists of two compartments and the other of one compartment, situate on the west side of a public passage called Old Sonapore Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded on the east by the Old Sonapore Cross Road, on the west by the house of the late Pallonjee Dorabjee Mehrjee, on the north by the vacant ground of Moroba Narronsett, and the south by Old Sonapore Road, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under Nos 93 and 94.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co
Bombay, 16th April 1879.

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Spun Silk Black Embroidered colours	„ 6	0		„
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Merino and Gauze Vests	„ 2	8 to 8	8	„
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A pretty little Breakfast frame in Electro-plate, a dog carrying in his mouth a basket for salt, on either side a mustard and pepper pot. Price 36 Cash.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES' BEAR.
A novelty in a Breakfast or corner cruel made in best Electro Silver plate, with richly Cut Glass Bottles, and Spoon complete.
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OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT.
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Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
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Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

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THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE," formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the Internationa Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1879.

THE ISANDULA DISASTER.

The following letter, dated Helpmakaar, January 29, will be read with painful interest :—

"You have no doubt by this heard of the terrible disaster that has befallen our little force out here. It certainly was a most awful calamity, and we, who have escaped, are only thankful for that, although I have lost everything, including my watch and chain. On Monday evening, the 21st instant, we were all encamped inland, about ten miles in the enemy's country, on the other side of the boundary river, the Tugela, and we all retired early, thinking there was nothing of any consequence to take place on the morrow. However, about two a.m., I was woke up and ordered to prepare to start at three a.m., as Zulus were reported in great numbers about ten miles off. Everything was ready soon after three a.m., and a force consisting of six companies 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment, Artillery mounted infantry, Volunteer, Native Contingent, making up about three thousand, including two thousand of the Native Contingent (who prove themselves very useless) started for these Zulus. We saw them when we had gone about ten miles, but could not get at them, as they kept on retiring and dodging in a most effective way. We were getting fairly tired of this at about mid-day when we suddenly heard the distant rumbling of guns, and putting up our glasses found the two guns we left behind in camp were in action and firing away as fast as they could. A message soon came to say the camp was attacked, and no cause for alarm, so the General decided on continuing his original plan of operations. About two p.m. another message came to say that the camp was surrounded by Zulus in such numbers that they would soon capture it unless assistance came. The General, oddly enough, was still incredulous, and we received no orders to move towards the same, but to bivouac where we were, which we were about to do, when another message came, and this time to say that it had been 'actually taken' and sacked. We got ready as quickly as possible, and started for the spot. We arrived within a mile of the position of the camp, and there the forces were mustering. We were told that the camp and everything in it was a thing of the past, and that every man was killed. We hardly believed all, but knew the camp was gone. We were also told that the enemy was occupying the position of the old camp in great numbers, and that we should have to fight hard for it. We made our way up towards this position, which they were supposed to occupy, and began firing. It was now quite dark. We kept on advancing and firing, and finally we rushed and found the Zulus were all gone. The most horrible sights (by such light as we had) then met our gaze—dead bodies of white and black men, *debris* of tents, dead horses, mules, bullocks lying everywhere, smouldering fires, and horrible smells in every direction. It was an awful spectacle. Out of the five companies of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment left behind, only two men escaped; out of seventy of the artillery, eight escaped; and out of mounted troops, regular, and volunteer, mustering something like one hundred, about twelve escaped. It was a regular massacre. Our men were overwhelmed by point of numbers, when surrounded. The bodies I saw were most fearfully mutilated, and stripped of all clothing. One could not move without treading on something horrible. We had to bivouac on this, the position of our old camp, which we had left in the morning tents up and all well. Every moment we expected to be attacked, and we all spent a miserable night, and longed for the daylight to come. Had we been attacked it would probably have gone very badly with us, the enemy having captured any number of Martini rifles and lots of ammunition. We had fifteen days' supply for the whole force, all of which is gone. Colonel Durnford, R.E., who commanded the Native Contingent, was amongst the killed. The latter once behaved very badly, bolting back on our white troops, and throwing them into the utmost confusion; and in the heat of the fight they could not distinguish friend from foe. When daylight came that morning I was quite sickened by the sights around me—dead animals of every description, men butchered in the most awful ways and horses and mules awfully tortured. The guns, when completely surrounded, in trying to make their way out with infantry men clinging to them for protection, got stuck in a ditch, and the drivers were assegaied on the horses. At daybreak that morning we left that horrible place, and for a mile on our backward journey we saw dead bodies everywhere. We had to recross the river, and are now ten miles inland in Natal (instead of ten miles inland in the enemy's country), in a fortified position, half expecting an attack. The Zulus seem to have completely outgeneralled us, as you will see they kept enticing us out of camp, and then when our main force was well away they poured in on the camp in great numbers, estimated at fifteen thousand—and we were about fifteen hundred strong—and simply massacred our force, and are supposed to have lost themselves about three thousand five hundred."

The following letter is from Mr. H. T. Curling, and is dated Helpmakaar, Feb. 2 :—

"My Dear Mother,—Now things have quieted down again a little I can tell you more about what has happened. On the morning of the fight the main body left at 3-30 a.m. a little before daylight, leaving me with two guns and about seventy men. About 7-30 a.m., we were turned out, as about one thousand Zulus were seen on some hills about two miles from the camp. We did not think anything of it, and I was congratulating myself on having an independent command. I had out, with my guns, only twenty men; the remainder, fifty in number, stayed in the camp. We remained formed up in front of the camp (it was about half a mile long) until eleven o'clock, when, the enemy disappearing behind some hills on our left, we returned to camp. We none of us had the least idea that the Zulus contemplated attacking the camp, and having in the last war often seen equally large bodies of the enemy, never dreamt they would come on. Besides, we had about six hundred troops regulars. Besides two guns, about one hundred other white men, and at least one thousand armed natives. About twelve, as the men were getting their dinner, the alarm was again given, and we turned out at once. Major Smith came back from the Generals force at this time, and took command; this, of course, relieved me from all responsibility as to the movement of the guns. We being mounted, moved of before the infantry, and took up a position to the left front of the camp, when we were able to throw shells into a large mass of the enemy that remained almost stationary. The 24th Regiment came up and formed in skirmishing order on both our flanks. The Zulus soon split up into a large mass of skirmishers that extended as far round the camp as we could see. One could form no idea of numbers, but the hills were black with them. They advanced steadily in the face of the infantry and our guns, and I believe the whole of the natives who defended the rear of the camp soon bolted and left only one side of the camp defended. Very soon bullets began to whistle about our heads, and the men to fall. The Zulus still continued to advance and we began to fire case, but an order was given to retire after firing a round or two.

"At this time out of my small detachment one man had been killed, shot through the head, another wounded, shot through the side, and another through the wrist. Major Smith was also shot through the arm, but was able to do his duty. Of course, no wounded man was attended to, there was no time or men to spare. When we got the order to retire we limbered up at once, but were hardly in time, as the Zulus were on us at once, and one man was killed (stabbed) as he was mounting on a seat on the gun carriage. Most of the gunners were on foot, as there was not time to mount them on the guns. We trotted off to the camp, thinking to take up another position there, but found it in possession of the enemy, who were killing the men as they came out of their tents. We went right through them, and out the other side, losing nearly all our gunners in doing so, and one of the two serjeants. The road to Rorke's Drift that we hoped to retrace by was full of the enemy, so no way being open we followed a crowd of natives and camp followers, who were running down a ravine. The Zulus were all among them, stabbing men as they ran. The ravine got steeper and steeper, and finally the guns stuck, and they could get no further. In a moment the Zulus closed in and the drivers who now alone remained were pulled off their horses and killed. I did not see Major Smith at this moment, but was with him a minute before. The guns could not be spiked, there was no time to think of anything, and we hoped to save the guns up to the last moment. As soon as the guns were taken, I galloped off and made off with the crowd. How any of us escaped I don't know; the Zulus were all among us, and I saw men falling all round.

"We rode for about five miles hotly pursued by the Zulus, when we came to a cliff overhanging the river. We had to climb down the face of this cliff, and not more than half those who started from the top got to the bottom. Many fell right down, among others Major Smith, and the Zulus caught us up here, and shot us as we climbed down. I got down safely and came to the river, which was very deep and swift. Numbers were being swept away as they tried to cross, and others were shot from above. My horse fortunately swam straight across, although I had three or four men hanging on to his tail, stirrup leathers, &c. After crossing the river we were in comparative safety, though many were killed afterwards who were on foot and unable to keep up. It seems to me like a dream. I cannot realise it at all. The whole affair did not last an hour from beginning to end. Many got away from the camp, but were killed in the retreat. No officer or men of the 24th Regiment could escape; they were all on foot, and on the other side of the camp. I saw two of them, who were not with their men, near the river, but their bodies were found afterwards on one side of the river. Of the fifty men we left in the camp, eight managed to escape on spare horses we had left in camp. One serjeant only of my detachment got away. Altogether we lost sixty-two men and twenty-four horses—just half the battery.

"Those who have escaped have not a rag left, as they came away in their shirt sleeves. We always sleep at night in the fort, or laager (as it is called), and in the open air. It is very unpleasant, as it rains every night, and is very cold. We none of us have more than one blanket each, so you can see we are having a rough time. The first few days I was utterly done up, but have pulled round all right now. What is going to happen no one knows. We have made a strong entrenchment, and are pretty safe even should we be attacked. The only thing we are afraid of is sickness. There are fifty sick and wounded already, who are all jammed up at night in the fort. The smell is terrible, eight hundred men cooped up in so small a place. Food, fortunately, is plentiful, and we have at least three months' supply. All spies taken are shot; we have disposed of three or four already. Formerly, they were allowed anywhere, and our disaster is to a great extent due to their accurate information of the General's movements. What excitement this will cause in England, and what indignation! The troops, of course, were badly placed, and the arrangements for defending the camp indifferent, but there should have been enough troops; and the risk of leaving a small force to be attacked by ten or fifteen times its number should not have been allowed. As you have heard, there were no wounded—all the wounded were killed, and in a most horrible way. I saw several wounded men during the retreat all crying out for help, as they knew the terrible fate in store for them. Smith-Dorrien, a young fellow in the 90th Regiment, I saw dismount and try to help one. His horse was killed in a minute by a shot, and he had to run for his life, only escaping by a miracle. We hear the General has telegraphed for six regiments and a cavalry brigade. Even with these troops it will take a long time to finish the war. It takes months to accustom troops to the country, and in fact, they are quite unfit for fighting in the field, as they require such enormous baggage trains. The Colonial troops move without anything, and always sleep in the open. "Your most affectionate Son,

"H. T. CURLING."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

Sir,—I have waited thus long before presuming to give an opinion upon the terrible reverse of the 22nd January last—first, in order to have before me all the facts of the case, including Lord Chelmsford's detailed Despatches and the Report of the Court of Inquiry, secondly, because I felt convinced that the Government would take such measures as the most ordinary experience, and even unaided common sense, would appear to dictate. However, as such does not seem to be the case, I trust you will permit me to lay before your readers three undeniable facts. I will waive the question as to the advisability of invading Zululand with three or four weak columns, the larger portions of which were composed of native auxiliaries, merely premising that as such a course was adopted, it became doubly incumbent upon the Commander-in-Chief to advance with every precaution, knowing, as he did that Cetywayo was able to put forty thousand men into the field, that the Zulu army could advance with great rapidity, and that their mode of warfare was to precipitate themselves in overwhelming force upon the foe, at the same time endeavouring to overlap his flanks so as completely to surround him. The pamphlet, published in November last by Lord Chelmsford's orders entitled "The Zulu Army," a copy of which is now before me, contains a full description of the tactics which proved so fatal to us at Isandula. I have also in my possession a letter from one of the victims of that massacre, an officer of 21 years' service, who shortly before the invasion of Zululand wrote, "Native reports from across the border say that Cetywayo intends to eat up our columns one by one; I fear we have tough work before us." If the Zulu King has hitherto been only able partially to carry out his intention, the credit is not due to Lord Chelmsford, as the following considerations will show :—

1. The two camps in Zululand successively occupied by the head-quarter column, Bashee Valley and Isandula, together with the very important border post at Rorke's Drift, and Lord Chelmsford's base at Helpmakaar, only twelve miles within the Natal boundary, were totally defenceless, no intrenchment of any kind having been thrown up, nor even the waggons disposed in "laager," as is usual in South Africa—that is, placed end to end round the camp, with the poles either removed or under the bodies of the waggons in front—thus forming a very effective barricade. Before hostilities broke out, among the general orders printed and issued to all the troops was one which laid down that, even when halting for a single night, the camps were to be either intrenched or the waggons disposed in "laager." This order is quoted by the *Army and Navy Gazette* in Lord Chelmsford's defence, apparently forgetful of the fact that his Lordship, together with Colonel Glyn, C. B., commanding the centre column under him, slept in each of the camps referred to, and only quitted their tents at Isandula on the morning of the fatal 22nd January, intending to return thither in the evening. No orders were given to Colonel Pulleine or Colonel Durnford to erect any defences whatever. Nor was there time to do so, or even to move the heavy Cape waggons, when it was discovered that the enemy was attacking the camp in overwhelming force. Sir Bartle Frere says the result might have been different had the troops defended the parked waggons; but let us hope he did not exactly consider or comprehend what is meant by that phrase, which indicates that the waggons were drawn up in rows or columns, somewhat after the manner of battalions brigaded together. Every soldier knows that such a formation would only serve to aid the advance of a numerous foe, by screening them from the galling fire of a small force of defenders. It would appear, therefore, to have been the instinct of a true soldier which led Colonel Pulleine to endeavour to hold the gully or ravine in front of the camp, which would afford some cover to his men, after the manner of rifle pits.

2. No attempt seems to have been made to feel the enemy on all sides of the camp, although the Zulus have no horses, and the column was well supplied with mounted men in the shape of mounted infantry who had served through the Transkei Kaffir War Natal Carbineers, Police, and Native Horse, all better adapted for the purpose than cavalry fresh from England would have been. So clearly has this point been put by other correspondents that I will only say, in defence of a gallant officer who cannot speak for himself, that when Colonel Durnford came up hurriedly with his Basutos he had every reason to believe that the country had been previously to some extent scoured by mounted men, and that the Commander-in-Chief was on the track of the largest body of the enemy. I say nothing of the apparent madness of Lord Chelmsford in subdividing his small force, even had his suppositions been correct, and had he not been decoyed away upon a wild goose chase.

3. But having thus subdivided his column, why did Lord Chelmsford make no attempt to keep up communication with the camp, which contained such a valuable depot of arms and stores? Granted that he had no field telegraph, nor even a heliographic apparatus, there are many ways by which communication might have been maintained, especially in such a hilly country. If a few Europeans with banderols could not have been safely left between Lord Chelmsford and his camp, at any rate natives might have been used, and that mounted men could safely have been employed was proved by Commandant Lonsdale, who escaped after having ridden into the camp when in possession of the Zulus; happily for Lord Chelmsford, as otherwise the Government would have been forced to appoint a new Commander-in-Chief without delay.

From the above it would certainly appear that no one is really answerable for the disaster save Lord Chelmsford himself. Poor Colonel Pulleine was told to defend what was in reality indefensible, and I may add that the natural features of the Isandula hill and the surrounding ground favoured the tactics of the enemy, to say nothing of the numerous camps and parks of waggons which there was no time to remove. The heroic rashness of Colonel Durnford, if rashness it were to utilise his cavalry by engaging the enemy outside the camp, and thus gain time, backed by the gallant stand of the devoted six companies of the 24th Regiment, were in the opinion of many able judges, the means, under God's providence, of saving Lord Chelmsford's whole column from annihilation—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 25. ARMED SCIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

Sir,—Amidst the mass of correspondence that has arisen in reference to the Isandula disaster, there has been no direct mention of one point, and that a very sad one—what was done with our dead after their massacre? Correspondents have mentioned that Lord Chelmsford refused to allow our men to even see the battle-field. Others have mentioned the fact, that the dead around Rorke's Drift were buried; but no narrator of the reverse our troops met with has mentioned what was done with the remains of those who so bravely stood their ground and died in the open for their country's honour. Nowhere in the annals of English warfare has there been a record of a more gallant stand or a more determined resistance than that made at Isandula, and I venture to say that on no former occasion has there been such a suggestive silence as to what became of our dead. It must be most painful to those who had relatives engaged in that disastrous fight to know that their dear ones are lying as food for the vultures and denied interment, in order that squeamish sentiment on the part of those in authority may be satisfied. To those who have served amongst quasi-savages the feeling is doubly painful, for they know how the conqueror returns again and again to mutilate the dead, and offer indignities to those who have no power perhaps to feel such indignity, but which is, nevertheless, acutely felt by the living. In the interests of those living relatives, I ask of any of the survivors—have our dead been decently buried? And if not, can any explanation of their non-interment be given by those who should have seen this last honour paid to the heroes of Isandula? I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

NEC TIMEO NEC SPERNO.

Bitterne, Southampton, March 25.

ALLEGED REMARKABLE FRAUDS.

PAINFUL SCENES IN COURT.

Percy Montgomery, *alias* Vernon, the Viscount de Montgomery, Sir J. Hamilton, &c., whose real name is Hitchman, and Ethel Vernon, were further examined before Mr. Flowers at Bow-street on March 28 on various charges of obtaining money by false pretences. The female prisoner was brought up in custody, having failed on the last occasion to procure bail—the surety offered, who had supplied her with clothes on the tally system, being objected to by the Crown. Mr. Wontner again conducted the case for the Treasury, and Mr. A. Gould, at whose instigation (in conjunction with the officers of the Charity Organisation Society) the inquiry was originally instituted, occupied a seat on the bench. Mr. Hope (in the absence of Mr. Simms) defended the male prisoner, and the female prisoner was on this occasion unrepresented.

On being placed in the dock, Ethel Vernon presented a rather changed appearance. The gay light silk dress and train which she wore on the last occasion had been replaced by a dark garment and black cloth jacket, and her hair, which was of the lightest hue last week, was now transformed to its original dark colour.

Lucy Crowther, 129, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, deposed that she knew the two prisoners by the names of "Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery." They lodged at witness's house in that name. The male prisoner came on 5th November. The female prisoner on 9th December. They lived together as man and wife. The female prisoner left 23rd January. The male prisoner on 4th February. Witness at first understood that the female prisoner was going to the country, but afterwards understood that she was going to North-bank, St. John's-wood.

In cross-examination, witness said she was not aware the female prisoner was acting as a nurse to the male prisoner. Witness thought they were living at the rate of 2s. a day.

Elizabeth Nicholls, 21 Regent's-square, deposed that the prisoners lodged in her house. They were apprehended there. They had three rooms. Witness knew them by the names Mr. Montgomery and Miss Ethel Vivian. Letters came addressed to Mr. Montgomery. They had two rooms, for which they paid 26s. They afterwards had another room. They were paying £1 10s. 6d. when taken into custody. They had their meals together.

The male prisoner represented himself as a great friend of the female prisoner's father, who was said to be a magistrate in Ireland. The female prisoner did not tell witness anything.

In cross-examination witness said the male prisoner had told her he was a correspondent to provincial newspapers. He did not tell her that he employed the female prisoner.

John Kreutzmar, chief clerk, inquiry department, Charity Organisation Society, deposed that in April last his attention was called to an advertisement in the *Times* beginning, "Dear H.;" afterwards on 4th January to a similar advertisement in the *Times, Telegraph*, and *Standard*. He caused a counter advertisement to be inserted in each of those newspapers, and he received the letter produced as follows :—

"February 19.—Sir,—A friend has just sent me your advertisement in the *Standard*, 'To the Benevolent.' I certainly ordered the insertion of the advertisement commencing 'Dear H——,' but know nothing of the other names you mention. I cannot imagine why you are advertising for any persons who responded to my advertisement. I was in great trouble then, and wished to find an old friend who would have helped me. He did not reply, but I got several letters from gentlemen making appointments to meet me, which were not answered. I got a gentleman who had been kind to me to insert the advertisement for me—a Mr. Montgomery, who was connected with an advertising agency. He also kindly answered the letters for me at my request, as I cannot write very well. In each of my letters to the few who wrote to me, I distinctly stated that I look upon what they sent me as a loan, not as a gift, to be repaid. I fully intend repaying what little I received when I have the means of doing so. I did not ask any one to reply to my advertisement; they did so of their own accord.—Yours truly, Ethel Vivian."

(The female prisoner here screamed and fell back in the seat in the dock, in consequence of her sister at this moment arriving in court, and appealed to be allowed to speak to her.)

Inspector Littlechild deposed that he searched the room occupied by the prisoner at Regent's-square. The papers and photograph produced were found in a drawer at that house.

Mr. Wontner read at length the letters produced, except one or two which were objected to by Mr. Hope, on the ground that they were lithographs. One of the letters signed "Hamilton," and addressed to the male prisoner, contained a series of accusations against the latter, who was described as an arrant impostor, whom the writer "had succeeded in tracking at last." Another letter was from a gentleman abroad, having the postmark of Amsterdam, and addressed to the female prisoner, who was implored to "be a good girl, and to remember that she belonged to him." She was requested to enclose some hair, and Mr. Wontner reminded the court that one of the letters produced at the last examination, from Ethel V., did actually contain hair. (The private cards of several gentlemen were also produced, but it would be unnecessary to publish them.)

Examination continued :—Witness had been to Oxford, to serve a subpœna on a gentleman. He went to the house of a Mr. Hatchman there. He saw an old man there who was blind, and who was believed to be the male prisoner's father. Witness also saw a person he believed to be prisoner's sister. He also saw two photographs of Montgomery hanging on the wall. Since the last examination witness had been to Ireland, to a place called Remagallon. He there found trace of the female prisoner. He traced her to the shop of Mr. Guller, a draper. She left there in May, 1876. Witness then traced her to Dublin. He traced out her parents. Their name is Bewman. The father is alive; he is a lamp repairer. Witness saw her sister, and brought her over with him. The letters produced by the witness were identified by the witness as being in the male prisoner's handwriting. Also the draft advertisements produced.

In cross-examination, witness said he had known Montgomery about four years. He inserted a swindling advertisement in an Irish paper as an advertising agent. Witness went to Ireland with the prisoner as a witness at a trial. Witness had known him at several addresses. He was supposed to be an advertising agent, and Montgomery was subpœnaed on behalf of the prosecution to prove the insertion of the advertisement. Witness had not known him by any other name than Montgomery. Only knew that Montgomery was an *alias* from what his father had stated to witness. Had read pamphlets about the past career of prisoner. He had gone to Mr. A. Gould upon the subject, and made a communication. Mr. Gould did not come to him. Believed that Mr. Gould was one of a very extensive advertising agency firm. The prisoner had said that he was connected with literary agencies to supply country newspapers with articles, &c. He had said a great many things, and some of them very surprising, but witness did not take much notice of what he said.

Witness then spoke to the handwriting of the letters produced in evidence as that of Montgomery. Also to the similarity of the lithograph letters found on him, in which appeals are made to the benevolent to subscribe to his book, and save his family from starving, &c. Some of these letters were dated so far back as 1874, which Mr. Wontner pointed out as proof of the length of time over which these frauds had extended.

Examination continued—When he first had connection with Montgomery in Ireland he supposed him to be a respectable man. He did not then know that he had been committed for fraud in 1870. From what he heard subsequently he made inquiries at Birmingham and elsewhere, and derived a full knowledge of his career. Mr. Gould gave him material assistance. He ascertained that the prisoner had been a begging-letter impostor for 25 years. He believed that Mr. Gould was chiefly instrumental in prosecuting him for what was known as the Lady Scott swindle eight years ago.

The sister of the prisoner, Rosina Bewman, a single woman, was then called. She appeared to be a very respectable young woman, and deposed as follows :—I live at 43, York-street, Dublin. The prisoner is my sister. (Here a painful scene took place, owing to the shrieks of the female prisoner, the witness being also deeply affected.)

Mr. Flowers asked if it was necessary to carry the case any further? He thought it might be as well to spare the sister so painful an examination.

Mr. Wontner said he did not wish to put any further questions to the witness under the circumstances, and this would close his case.

Mr. Jones (from Messrs. Hope and Co.) said the female prisoner was anxious that a question should be put to the witness for her sake.

The witness was then asked, at the request of the prisoner, if their father was not formerly in a very superior position, and if they had not been reduced from that position owing to private misfortunes?

The witness replied in the affirmative, and stated that her father was formerly an officer in the Swiss Guards.

The prisoner then entreated her sister to remain and speak to her after the examination was over, and she promised to do so.

Mr. Flowers said it would be his duty to commit both the prisoners for trial, but of course he was prepared to hear their legal representatives if they desired to address him.

The prisoners elected to reserve their defence, and were then fully committed accordingly.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

We take the following account of the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap, run on March 26, from the *Sportsman* :—

The Lincolnshire Handicap of 1000 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft.; second received 50 sovs, and third saved his stake; winners extra. The Straight Mile.

3.	Lord Rosebery's br h Touchet, by Lord Lyon—Lady Audley, 5 yrs, 8st 4lb	Constable	1
22.	Mr. W. Brown's b g Mars, aged, 7st	Weedon	2
8.	Mr. Leghe's b c Sir Joseph, 4 yrs, 8st (car 8st 1lb.)	Glover	3
4.	Mr. W. H. Shaw's b h Telescope, aged, 8st 4lb. (car 8st 6lb)	Snowden	0
6.	Mr. E. Hobson's b h Kineton, aged, 8st 2lb	Newhouse	0
7.	M. C. Alexander's ch h Thunderstone, 5 yrs, 8st	Huxstable	0
11.	Mr. F. Gretton's ch h Monk, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb	Fordham	0
12.	Mr. H. Bymill's b m Rosy Cross, 5 yrs, 7st, 7lb.	Morgan	0
13.	Count Festetics's b h Aventurier, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb	Hopkins	0
14.	Count F. de Lagrange's b h Camembert, 6 yrs, 7st, 6lb	R. Morris	0
15.	Mr. A. Baltazzi's ch h Tallos, 5 yrs, 7st 6lb	J. M'Donald	0
18.	Mr. R. S. Evans's b c Post Haste, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb (car 7st 5lb)	Lane	0
19.	Mr. Masque's b h Blantyre, aged, 7st 4lb	Covey	0
21.	Sir J. D. Astley's b h Drumhead, 6 yrs, 7st	Lemaire	0
23.	Lord Wilton's br h Cradle, 6 yrs 7st	Gallon	0
24.	Mr. T. Hughes's br m Plaisante, 5 yrs, 7st	W. M'Donald	0
31	Mr G Lambert's ch g Balbriggan, aged, 6st 10lb	Luke	0
33	Mr J Smith's b h Sans Reproche, 5 yrs, 6st 8lb	Weston	0
35	Lord Dupplin's br h Admiral Byng, 6 yrs, 6st 7lb	Collins	0
36	Mr Cameron's ch c Misenus, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb	Kendal	0
37	Mr H Owen's br c Mangostan, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb	Saddington	0
38	Mr T Cannon's ch f Countess Murray, 4 yrs, 6st 6lb	J E Jones	0
39	Mr Sherborne's b c Sun of York (late Missma), 3 yrs, 6st 6lb	Hind	0
41	Mr Devon's br f Fair Rossmond, 4 yrs, 6st 6lb	Hall	0
42	Mr F Davis's ch c Sunburn, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb.	Hammond	0
43	Sir W A Lethbridge's br c St Augustine, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb	Greaves	0
45	Mr H Hall's b g Tentergate, 6 yrs, 6st 2lb	Coates	0

[The figures preceding the owner's name indicate the number on the card.]

BETTING AT THE START.

5 to 1 agst Cradle	1000 to 45 agst Admiral Byng
6 to 1 — Touchet	28 to 1 — St Augustine
9 to 1 — Aventurier	33 to 1 — Tallos
9 to 1 — Sir Joseph	40 to 1 — Telescope
10 to 1 — Balbriggan	40 to 1 — Camembert
100 to 8 — Thunderstone	50 to 1 — Countess Murray
100 to 8 — Mangostan	50 to 1 — Blantyre
14 to 1 — Monk	66 to 1 — Tentergate
1000 to 45 — Kineton	100 to 1 — Mars

The Race.

Glover set an early example by weighing out one pound over weight for the big race, and all the other jockeys being prepared and having passed the scales, Mr. W. Ford, jun., was enabled to have the numbers exhibited on the telegraph-board in ample time. The plan of doing away with the parade, adopted last year, having been adhered to upon the present occasion, there were some minutes yet wanting to the time appointed, viz., 2.45, when the twenty-seven runners had arrived at the post and were ready to surrender themselves under starter's orders. In order as far as possible to humour the eccentric temper of The Monk, the horse was led down the course to the starting point, and took no part whatever in the doings in the paddock. In the preliminary canter Misenus, who wore blinkers, overpowered his little jokey, and bolting, ran foul of a post and threw the boy, who, however, was not hurt, and the horse being quickly caught, was remounted without delay. Punctually at the time advertised the order was given to make ready, and the twenty-seven runners were in such an excellent line and upon such good behaviour that there seemed every probability that, as was the case last year, they would be dispatched at the first attempt. Just at the moment, however, that matters seemed most promising, Mars and Sun of York broke away, and this was the signal for a general rout. On resuming their places Touchet, Cradle, Tallos, Sir Joseph, Blantyre, Thunderstone, and Balbriggan were conspicuous on the right, Tentergate, Admiral Byng, Misenus, Sun of York, Telescope, and Mangostan were ranged on the left, and prominent in the centre division might be distinguished St. Augustine, Aventurier, Countess Murray, Sunburn, Drumhead, and Camembert. No time was lost before they were once more in line, and coming on altogether when called by Mr. M'George, that gentleman was enabled to send them off to a rattling good start, the line being almost unbroken for a few strides. The first to show in advance was Mangostan, who cut out the work at a tremendous pace, and getting the better of his pilot soon drew himself clear of Telescope, Tallos, Cradle, Kineton, and Thunderstone, all in close company. Behind this lot might be seen on the right Sir Joseph, Blantyre, Balbriggan, and Rosy Cross, with Touchet, momentarily outpaced, following in their heels, on the left Tentergate, Admiral Byng, and The Monk, and in the centre were conspicuous St. Augustine and Drumhead. These formed the leading division from Aventurier, Countess Murray, Sunburn, Sun of York, and Misenus for a quarter of a mile, by which time Camembert was the rearmost of a long "tail," with which Touchet, now fairly on his legs, and fairly parted company. Mangostan came thundering on at the head of affairs until entering the rails, little more than half a mile from the start, when he was done with, and together with Kineton began to hold out signals of distress. Upon the retirement of this pair Cradle raced to the front, and the severity of the pace having told its inevitable tale upon Balbriggan, Blantyre, Tentergate, Admiral Monk, Tallos, and Thunderstone, the Stanton horse came on in advance of Telescope on the rails, Sir Joseph, Rosy Cross and Touchet, with Drumhead and St. Augustine close up, at the head of the remainder of whom Mars was gradually bettering his position. Nearly a quarter of a mile from home Sir Joseph deprived Cradle of the advantage, and in fact there appeared now to be only four left in it, these being the pair named above, Touchet, and Rosy Cross, who were several lengths clear of St. Augustine, Drumhead, and Mars. Approaching the distance Cradle cried a go, and without any seeming effort Touchet drew upsides with Sir Joseph, Rosy Cross now dropping away with Cradle and making room for Mars. The Bourton-on-the-Hill candidate was beaten the moment Touchet challenged, but there yet remained an awkward customer for Lord Rosebery's horse to dispose of, as, dropping from the clouds as it were, Mars came up with a tremendous rush, and rapidly decreased the gap between himself and the leader, but amidst the most intense excitement the latter held his own to the end, and won one of the most grandly contested races ever seen by a short head, the issue being in doubt with the spectators until after the winning numbers had been hoisted. Half a length from the northern outsider Sir Joseph was a good third, clear of the stable-companions, Drumhead and St. Augustine, fourth and fifth respectively; Cradle was sixth, Balbriggan seventh, The Monk eighth, Countess Murray ninth, Thunderstone tenth, Kineton eleventh, Sunburn twelfth, Sans Reproche thirteenth, Tentergate next, and the absolute last of the party was Cammembert, who was pulled up at the paddock-gate and did not pass the post. Time by Benson's chronograph, 1min. 52sec. Net value of the stakes, £1780.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

The Grand National Steeplechase was run at Aintree (Liverpool) on the day the mail left. The latest editions of the London evening papers contain the information that The Liberator won the race, with Jackal second, and Martha third.

We take the following from Friday's *Sportsman* :—

The process of putting the finishing touches on books caused the London market to bear a very unreliable phase this afternoon, when most of the Grand National animals held somewhat fluctuating positions, consequent upon the prevalent desire to lay without so much regard to price as is generally the characteristic feature of the metropolitan mart. Austerlitz met with such liberal support that he was undoubtedly favourite for money at the close, though at periods Regal pressed him very hard. A big covering commission, emanating from the course, caused The Bear to meet with liberal support at 10 to 1, and in one hand a bet of 1000 to 100 was taken about Liberator. Marshal Niel was anything but firm, but Bellringer was the medium of some sterling business at 100 to 7. Jackal was lacking friends at the extended odds of 22 to 1, and with regard to the remainder nothing of note was effected. Quotations :—

9 to 2 agst	Austerlitz, aged, 11st 11lb (taken and wanted)	R. I'Anson.
5 to 1 —	Regal, aged, 11st 10lb (t & o)	Jewitt.
10 to 1 —	Bear, 6 yrs, 10st 7lb (taken)	Marsh.
10 to 1 —	Liberator, aged, 11st 4lb (t & o)	Private.
10 to 1 —	Marshal Niel, 5 yrs, 10st 12lb (off, after 500 to 35 laid)	Reeves.
14 to 1 —	Bellringer, aged, 10st 7lb (taken and offered)	Cartwright.
100 to 6 —	Wild Monarch, a, 11st 7lb (t)	In France.
100 to 6 —	Turco, aged, 10st 9lb (offered)	In Ireland.
20 to 1 —	His Lordship, 6 yrs, 10st 12lb (taken and offered)	Pitt Place.
22 to 1 —	Jackal, aged, 11st (offered)	J. Jones.
33 to 1 —	Brigand, aged, 10st 10lb (offered, after 25 to 1 taken)	Reeves.
33 to 1 —	Bob Ridley, aged, 10st 9lb (taken and offered)	Private.

BETTING ON OTHER EVENTS.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

14 to 1 agst Elf King | 14 to 1 agst La Mervelle

20 to 1 agst any other

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

4 to 1 agst Lancastrian	9 to 1 agst Gunnersbury
5 to 1 — Cadogan	10 to 1 — Blink Boy
8 to 1 — Discord	12 to 1 — Charibert
8 to 1 — Rayon d'Or	12 to 1 — Marshall Scott
8 to 1 — Ruperra	

16 to 1 any other

DERBY.

7 to 1 agst Victor Chief	20 to 1 agst Marshall Scott
7 to 1 — Falmouth	20 to 1 — Flavius
8 to 1 — Cadogan	20 to 1 — Leghorn
12 to 1 — Gunnersbury	25 to 1 — Caxtonian
12 to 1 — Rayon d'Or	25 to 1 — Blink Boy
16 to 1 — Ruperra	25 to 1 — Charibert

33 to 1 any other

FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND v. IRELAND.

Yesterday, under somewhat unfavourable surroundings, the fifth match played between these countries took place on the Surrey Cricket Ground in London. The fixture originally was for February 3, but the severe frost prevalent at that date necessitated a postponement, the fears that the contest would not come off all this season fortunately not being realised. The Irish fifteen was nothing like so strong as that which met Scotland, as five of the team selected were all prevented from playing and there were sound reasons in justification of the odds that would have been laid on England before the start. The weather was cheerless in the extreme, with a piercing easterly wind and a heavy sky that seemed to portend snow, but in spite of this and the charge for admission (two shillings) there was a fair muster of spectators. Ireland won the toss, and Neville, of course, ranged his men with their backs to the Gas Works to get all the benefit of the wind at the outset. Play was announced to begin at 3-30, but it was twenty-three minutes later before Adams kicked off on behalf of England. The ball was fumbled by the Irish back, and the first scrimmage was formed in the visitors' twenty-five. The forwards of Ireland were quick on the ball, but Rowley recovered for England the ground they had gained with a fine run, the first of the match. A long punt by Bagot again relieved Ireland, but Evanson made himself conspicuous with a strong run for England, and soon after Stokes nearly got in. A scrimmage was formed about five yards from the Irish goal-line, and Burton got over, but the ball was so dry and slippery that he failed to get hold of it, and Evanson trying with the same ill success, Pike touched down behind for Ireland. After the take out a neat piece of dribbling by Mc. Leod gave the Englishmen the advantage, but the Irish forwards, led by Cazement, Coppaidge, Finlay, and Schute, took the ball away in fine style to the centre, amidst considerable applause. After another run by Rowley Twynam got clear away, but just as he seemed certain of getting in behind the Irish posts he was collared, and in the maul that followed he was dragged over the line. In the scrimmage that followed the Irishmen relieved their lines by good forward play, and a net drop by Penny was well met by a long punt by Bagot. Harrison was now conspicuous in the scrimmage for England on the lower side of the ground, and Ireland had once more to touch down. Penny next made his mark, but the place, a very difficult one, and against a strong wind, by Stokes failed, though well tried. After another touch-down to the discredit of Ireland Biggs made a neat run for England, and passing to Burton, the latter nearly got in, though he was tackled just on the line, and Ireland had the chance of touching down, Penny having just previously touched down for England from a long drop by Bagot. Neame got over the Irish line, but the ball had to be brought back, and out of the scrimmage that followed Evanson ran in close to touch in goal. The place was a difficult one, but Stokes made a splendid, though unsuccessful, shot. Whitestone next made his mark for Ireland, but it was too far away to be successful, and the ball falling short was missed by Evanson, the Irishmen nearly getting in, though fortunately Neame took the ball out of danger just before half-time was called. The change of ends gave England the wind, and the rest of the game was, in consequence, all in their favour. Soon after the kick off Rowley, at the end of a fine long run, got in behind the Irish posts, and Stokes placed an easy goal. The game had hardly been resumed before Twynam made his mark, but Stoke's place this time fell short. A splendid run by Evanson, who got rid of several of his opponents before he was finally forced in to touch, was the next incident, and the Englishmen kept up a continuous attack, runs by Budd and Openshaw seriously endangering the safety of the Irish goal. After another fine run by Openshaw Bagot made his mark about ten yards from his own goal line, and his punt sent the ball straight into the hands of Stokes, who just missed the posts from the fair catch. A splendid run by Evanson soon afterwards was deservedly applauded, and out of the scrimmage in front of the posts Gurdon passed to Stokes, who though he missed the ball the first time, got it again, and with a splendid drop sent the ball straight between the Irish posts amidst great cheering. Still the Englishmen were busy in the opposite half, and Adams ran in close to the posts, though this time Stokes failed in his place. Almost immediately a very fine left footed drop by Stokes took the ball just outside Ireland's posts, and on the take out Rowley ran the ball straight back, though he was forced into touch in goal. After a neat run by Budd, and some clever passing in conjunction with Stokes, Twynam ran in, and Stokes from this placed the third goal for England. Soon after "no side" was called, and at the end of an hour and twenty minutes the Irish team were left with three goals and two tries against them, and no point to their credit. The Irish were quick on the ball in the scrimmage, but behind they were sadly inferior to their opponents, both in pace and dropping. Sides :

England : W. J. Penny [United Hospitals] [back], W. A. D. Evanson [Richmond] and L. Stokes [Blackheath] [three-quarter backs], W. E. Openshaw [Manchester] and H. T. Twynam [St. Andrew's Rovers] [half-backs], F. R. Adams [Richmond] [captain] A. Budd [Blackheath], G. W. Burton [Blackheath], J. M. Biggs [United Hospitals], H. C. Rowley [Manchester], S. Neame [Old Cheltonians], N. F. M'Leod [Cooper's Hill], G. Harrison [Hull], H. D. Bateson [Liverpool], and E. T. Gurdon [Richmond].

Ireland : W. Pike [Kingstown] [back], J. Bagot [Dublin University], and W. J. Willis [Lansdowne] [three-quarter backs], A. M. Whitestone [Dublin University] and J. Heron [North of Ireland] [half-backs], W. C. Neville [Dublin University], [captain], J. L. Cuppaidge [Dublin University], W. Finlay [North of Ireland], J. J. Keon [Limerick], H. W. Murray [Dublin University], Purdon [North of Ireland], G. Scriven [Dublin University], F. Schute [Wanderers], J. R. Bristow [North of Ireland], and B. Casement [Dublin University].

Umpires : H.S. Robinson [Dublin University] and A.K. Butterworth [Marlborough Nomads]. Referee : A. G. Guillemard [West Kent].—*Sportsman*.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

At the sixth ordinary meeting of the Manchester Statistical Society for the session 1878-9 held at the Memorial Hall, Albert Square, on the 18th ultimo, Mr. Edward Langley (London) read a paper on "The Silver Question"—Mr. T. R. Wilkinson presided.

Mr. Langley, in the course of his paper, said it appeared to him that there was no question of modern times so pregnant with grave and serious issues as the demonetisation of silver, as likely to affect not only the trades and industries of densely-populated communities, such as our own most especially, but also the well being of the world at large. Up to three years back we were resting on the belief that all currency questions had been settled in the past by the adoption of the single gold standard in 1816, and the defects of that standard, concealed for nearly 70 years, would probably have remained so but for the demonetisation of silver by Germany, leading ultimately to the suspension of the law permitting the unlimited coinage and unlimited legal tender of silver by France and the Latin Union generally, which was the natural sequence of the German demonetisation of silver. In Europe and England we had now arrived at the happy consummation of currency perfection—the single gold standard,—but to the best of his belief and judgment nothing could be more grave and serious than the state of matters which had resulted from the change. The advocates for the general application throughout Europe of a single gold standard relied on the power of India and China to absorb the discarded silver of Europe, and, as we all knew, under many years of great and unprecedent prosperity throughout the world, India and China did absorb many millions of the metal. India and China, *per se*, possessed no inherent power of absorption of silver, but they were ready to receive silver in payment of their natural products. He maintained that the prosperity of Europe had been modified by the diminished production of gold, and latterly still more seriously so by the further diminution of money, the result, of the demonetisation of silver, and argued that the diminished prosperity of Europe curtailed her power of consumption of the natural products of India, China, and other silver-using countries, and in that proportion did India and China cease to be absorbents of silver. The demonetisation of silver by Europe was reacting on the prosperity of Europe, which again reacted on India, China, and other silver using countries, and that state of things would continue till silver was again made money as it was prior to 1876. A paper had been read before the Statistical Society of London, the object of which was to prove, by the marked and steady depreciation of a series of articles of general consumption, the increased appreciation of gold. As to that fact there could be no doubt, but when previously alluding to that matter he had expressed his regret that due weight had not been given to the position occupied by the silver question as one of the factors of that appreciation. One principal reason urged for the appreciation of gold was its gradual but steady diminution in supply from the mines. In round numbers he believed he was right in stating that the production of gold had fallen off from a yearly maximum average, as between 1852 and 1856, of thirty millions sterling to 18 millions as the expected product of the mines for the year 1879. The practical results of the gold discoveries were that a large portion of the earth's surface had been covered with a net work of railways, that the ocean had been covered to an extent never before known with ships, and that cities and towns had been created and extended in a most extraordinary degree. There had been a vast upheaval of the social organisation of society into greater wealth, comfort, affluence, and perhaps extravagance, than could be traced in any other portion of the world's history, and, in parenthesis, he maintained that the demonetisation of silver was rapidly reversing that process. The difficulties of trade commenced with the diminishing supplies of gold, culminating at that moment, when the production had fallen from a maximum of £30,000,000 to an expected quantity of £18,000,000 for 1879. And it appeared as a corollary that the one circumstance was the result of the other—that the bad trade which now prevailed was a consequence of the curtailed supplies of gold, or, in other words, the curtailed supplies of money. Now what had silver been but money? Up to 1876 silver was money all the world over, because it was known that the law of France secured for it a value of not less than say 5s. per ounce. And further, the amount of silver in the world had been estimated as equal to that of gold, say about £700,000,000 of each. Now, arguing on the basis that up to 1876 the world possessed £1,400,000,000 of money—gold and silver—and if, as had been made out, the trade of the world began to dwindle on a diminished production of perhaps £1,000,000 per annum, what, if this argument was true, must be the inevitable consequence of the demonetisation, so far as Europe was concerned of £700,000,000 of metal hitherto counted as money in Europe and that by a stroke of the pen, by the abrogation of a law, which occurred in 1876? That as a consequence trade should be bad was not, nor had it ever been to him, a matter of surprise; but that, bad as it was, it should not under such circumstances have been worse was a matter of astonishment. And if there were any truth in the arguments that bi-metallists maintained, it was a matter of certainty that trade was going steadily and rapidly from bad to worse under the continued demonetisation of silver, or, in other words, under the continued action which rendered the purchasing power of £700,000,000 of silver money unavailable for the settlement of international trade balances. A suggestion had been made—much to his surprise—that there should be an issue of £1 notes as a remedy. On what ground such a proposition could be maintained he was at a loss to conceive. If, side by side with gold, silver money was objectionable, how much more so was paper money? The latter was inflation, whilst silver was not. A double currency composed of gold and silver was not inflation; but a double currency composed of gold and paper was inflation, as far as paper was concerned, of the worst form, and never resorted to except under circumstances of unusual national calamity. The inevitable consequence of the continued stoppage of the coinage of silver in Europe on countries owing gold in London must be financial disarrangement in proportion to their liabilities in gold in London—notably the Government of India. India had an inexorable debt in London of £17,000,000 per annum; her revenue was silver. Under the continued demonetisation of silver, the cessation of its coinage in Europe, the price would not fail as years rolled on to fall indefinitely. When silver, which had now fallen from 5s. to 4s. per ounce, fell to 2s. 6d. per ounce, it would cost India 340,000,000 of silver rupees to place £17,000,000 of gold in London, instead of 170,000,000 of rupees as before 1874. The future of India, under the continued demonetisation of silver, the continued cessation of its coinage in Europe, was inevitable financial disorganisation, with increased taxation, resulting in the distress of the people of India, and consequent discontent and agitation. Manchester and all the industries of England would feel the miseries of India and other silver-using countries. Trade would infallibly languish, and England, having no land to which the unemployed and discontented could go, and having lost her trade, and then no longer possessing the means of paying foreign countries for food, would inevitably become the scene of distress and want, with the consequences of violent social disorganisation. These could not fail to be the unavoidable consequences of the continued demonetisation, the continued cessation of the coinage in Europe, of silver. The remedy could only be found in a speedy agreement with France and the United States of America to adopt the bi-metallic system on the ratio of 15½ ounces of silver to 1oz. of gold, either being an unlimited legal tender. The day such a convention would be signed silver would be again 5s. the ounce, and never vary below that price; the exchanges would have stability, and from that day trade would revive, and the people have employment. He therefore maintained that there was no way out of this question but by the adoption of an international agreement with France and the United States of America, and perhaps Germany, to adopt a bi-mettalic system on the ratio of 15½ to 1, and it must devolve on this country to open the negotiations. That there should be an international agreement was an absolute necessity. The position of silver at this moment was such, its character as money had been so destroyed, that no single country would ever have the courage to face the chance that in remonetising silver she might be left without her gold and with silver money only, the metal condemned by the mistaken voice of a section of financial economists. The law which gave silver its value of 5s. per ounce, as our law gave gold its value of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce, had been suspended, and it could only be by a combined agreement that this law could be re-introduced. It therefore behoved this nation of general and universal buyers and sellers to adopt themselves to the wants of their universal customers, and that could only be done by the adoption of both gold and silver as unlimited legal tenders.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Traice a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Langley for his paper.

Mr. E. Helm said that Mr. Langley had presented to them the bi-metallist's view of the question with extreme

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ability and clearness. He had come amongst a community who, suffering as they were and had been for a long time from the serious depreciation of silver, or at least from that amongst other causes, were well prepared to sympathise with him in his views—(Hear, hear.) They ought not, however, lightly to seek, without a great deal of discussion and examination, to disturb existing relations, and especially upon a matter so universally important as the standard of value. He had previously stated that there were good reasons for supposing that the changes in the value of silver were not entirely a fall in the value of silver, but a rise in the value of gold, and the course of events since that day had shown conclusively that such was the case.—(Hear, hear.) In the increase in the value of gold was really the permanent part of their difficulty, and not so much the fall in the value of silver.—(Hear, hear.) There was now some talk about opening up Africa to trade; in that country they would want any quantity of silver, because the people were not even wealthy enough to use silver. He saw there was in the world a prospect of a very large demand for silver among the inferior races in the process of time, and that the difficulty which had arisen in the supply of silver—i. e. the demonetisation in Germany—bade fair to be cured, but, on the other hand, he admitted that the difficulty arising from the scarcity of gold was not lightly to be cured—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Mills said that no doubt the adherents of silver had a right to bring their ideas before the public, but the effect would probably be to distract attention from other causes and remedies, and if the step recommended by the bi-metallists was taken, we might fall into evils which might overweigh those from which we were suffering.—(Hear, hear). The whole argument in the paper was based on an existing inequality between the two metals; without that inequality the bi-metallists' *raison d'etre* ceased; and it was exactly in that inequality that the answer was to be found. Supposing the law talked about were passed, would it protect them from the well-known force which in the past had always imposed upon a country that had two standards the currently depreciative metal and withdrawn from it the currently appreciative metal? That still continued to act, and was sure to do so,—(Hear, hear). He regarded the idea that silver must be sixty-pence an ounce as a superstition which had almost become a commonplace. The evil did not consist in a low rate of exchange or in a high one, but in the fluctuations constantly going on.—(Hear, hear.)—He did not see any prospect of any additional demonetisation at present, as their friends seemed to apprehend; and he hoped they would not live to see it, because he agreed that it was desirable that silver should still have its functions as a circulating medium.—(Applause.)

Mr. Willi mson having spoken in support of Mr. Langley's statements,

Dr. John Watt said he would not discuss the question in the usual manner, but offer two or three suggestions. He imagined that the little action of Sir Robert Peel in regard to free trade and the removal of restrictions had a great deal to do with our prosperity, and one might conclude that the tendency back to protection amongst some of the nations of Europe was doing something towards our present depreciative position.—(Hear, hear.) It had never seemed to him that money or currency could have much effect in enriching or impoverishing a country. What enriched a country was the commodities which we might consume—[hear, hear],—and what impoverished it was the absence of those commodities.—(Hear, hear.) He also was inclined to think that some of our present position was due to the famine we had heard of in India and China. If we were to monetise silver would it prevent those famines? He fancied that it would not and yet, unless it would our customers who used to be would be in the fix they were in now, and could not buy our products.—[Hear, hear.] That being so, we should be poor, as we were to-day, because be presumed that British ingenuity would produce a vast deal more than it was producing at present if we had customers to take it from us, and he was afraid we should have to wait until those customers got richer before we had a return of prosperity.—[Applause.] If the world had been ever spending itself in productive operations, and that to a large extent with English wealth he supposed we should have to either wait until we had created a great deal more wealth, and we could only create that more wealth for ourselves by serving other people.—[Hear, hear.] It seemed to him that we had better create customers instead of creating money.—[Applause.]

Mr. J. A. Saith said he supposed we must make up our minds to this fact—that in this country the buying power of a sovereign would double itself, and in foreign countries the buying power of silver would fall down to the value of silver as a commodity and not as money at all. The demonetisation of silver was an enormous disturbance of value, and before entering upon it we must have some good explanation and mono-metallists must show some good reason before they were utterly to destroy one half of the working money capital of the world, and to work on the other half, thereby doubling the buying power of gold and causing commodities and fixed properties particularly to be a tremendous loss to the present holders.—[Applause.]

Mr. Barclay, Mr. Smith [Liverpool], and Mr. Moxon continued the discussion.

The Chairman, in conclusion, agreed with Dr. Watt, that famine had been a very large factor in the depressions but were had also been a great unit.—[Hear, hear.] There had been the great civil war in America, the Franco-Prussian war, and the Russo-Turkish all of which had had a great effect on trade, and were as great causes as anything in the production of what he hoped and believed was a temporary phase of the great currency question.—[Hear, hear.]

After a brief reply from Mr. Langley, the meeting concluded.

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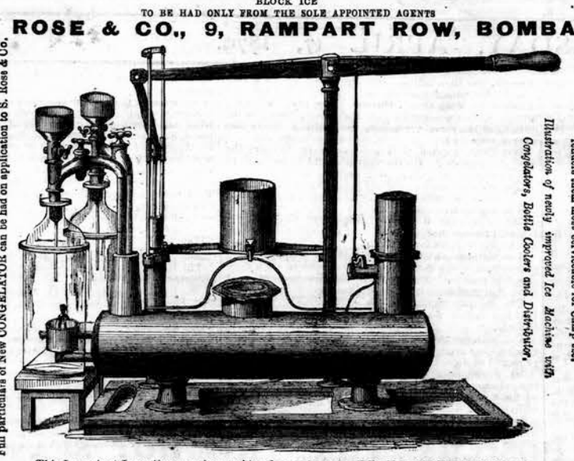


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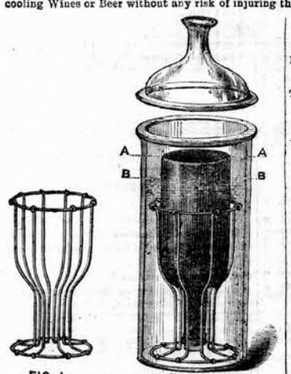


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

Bottle Cooler with Wire Cage for Bottle.
Bottle Cooler attached to Tap.
See Illustration of Ice Machine.

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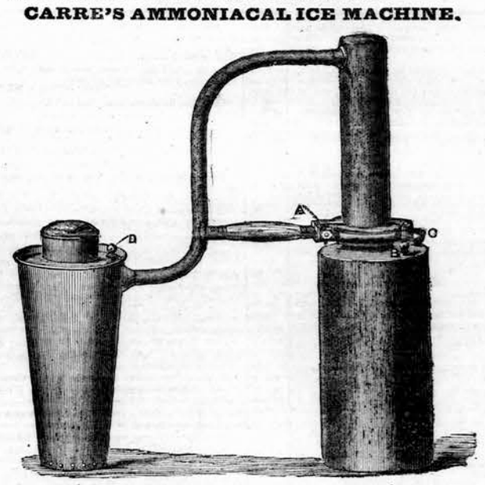
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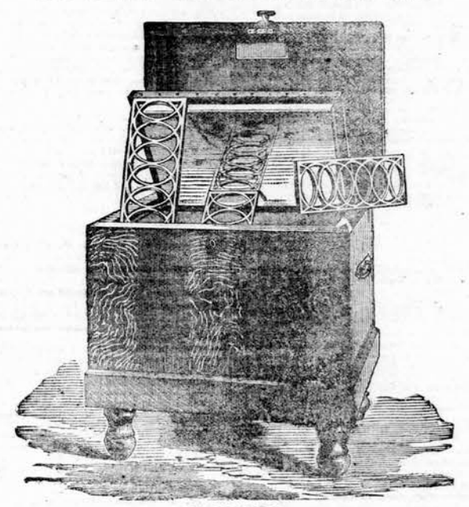
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WALTER MACFARLANE

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